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ABSTRACT

This document is a compilation of illustrative maps, tables, and graphs that depict several features of the Soviet Union, including: size, population, trade, energy, industries, demographic statistics, and food and agriculture. Designed to be used by classroom teachers, it provides a rich resource of information for teaching about the U.S.S.R. (DB)

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USSR
COUNTRY NOTES

1991 Revised Edition

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MAIN POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION

Reprinted with permission from Soviet Union: A Country Study. 1971 edition (first published as Area Handbook for the Soviet Union). Figure 1, page xviii.

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USSR IS APPROXIMATELY 2 1/2 TIMES THE SIZE OF THE CONTERMINOUS U.S.A.

The areas on this page have been taken from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection of the World. The projection maintains correct areas for all countries albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

Total Area of USSR:
8,649,496 sq mi 22,402,195 sq km

Total Area (Land & Inland Waters)
of the 48 Conterminous States of the U.S., shown above:
3,021,295 sq mi 7,825,154 sq km

Total Area all 50 States: 3,618,770 sq mi 9,372,614 sq km

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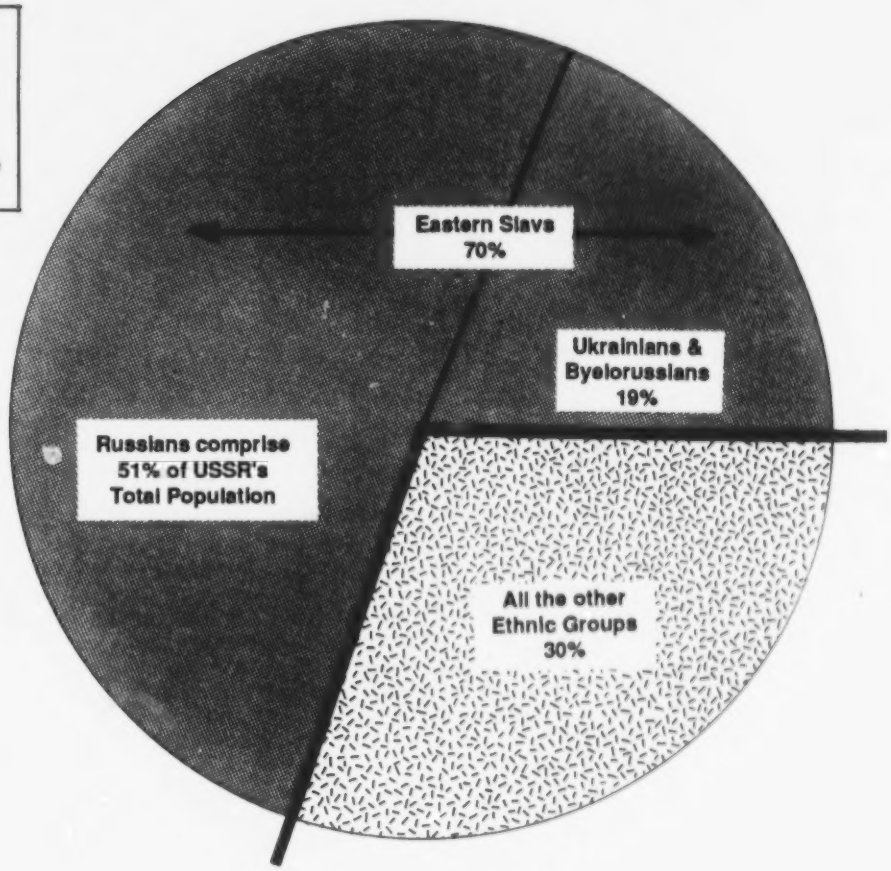
World Eagle map. Data from The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1989, pp. 408, 725.

THE DOMINANCE OF THE EASTERN SLAVS

More than 100 Ethnic Groups Live In The USSR, But Most Are Very Small

70% of USSR's population are Eastern Slavs

73% of the Eastern Slavs are Russians


Eastern Slavs 70%
Ukrainians & Byelorussians 19%
Russians comprise 51% of USSR's Total Population
All the other Ethnic Groups 30%

Ethnic Groups	Percent	Population
Russians	50.78%	147,738,550
Ukrainians	15.45%	44,949,993
Uzbeks	5.84%	16,990,806
Byelorussians	3.51%	10,211,940
Kazakhs	2.85%	8,291,746
Azeris	2.38%	6,924,336
Armenians	1.62%	4,713,203
Tadzhiks	1.48%	4,305,889
Georgians	1.39%	4,044,045

Ethnic Groups	Percent	Population
Moldavians	1.17%	3,403,980
Lithuanians	1.07%	3,113,042
Turkmen	0.95%	2,763,915
Kirgiz	0.89%	2,589,352
Latvians	0.51%	1,483,786
Estonians	0.36%	1,047,738
Jews & Protestants	perhaps 30%*	8,728,154
Others	6.75%	19,638,346
Total Population		290,938,469 (July 1990)

* U.S. Department of State. Background Notes USSR, December 1989. P. 1.

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook 1990

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE 15 UNION REPUBLICS

--as of Census, January 12, 1989--

Russian SFSR	Russians 82.6%, Tatars 3.6%, Ukrainians 2.7%, Chuvash 1.2%, plus 100 other nationalities
Armenian SSR	Armenians 93.3%, Russians 1.5%, Kurds 1.7%
Azerbaidzhan SSR (1979 census)	Azerbaidzhanians 78.1%, Russians 7.9%, Armenians 7.9%
Byelorussian SSR (1979 census)	Byelorussians 79.4%, Russians 11.9%, Poles 4.2%, Ukrainians 2.4%, Jews 1.4%
Estonian SSR	Estonians 61.5%, Russians 30.3%, Ukrainians 3.1%, Byelorussians 1.8%, Finns 1.1%
Georgian SSR (1979 census)	Georgians 68.8%, Armenians 9.0%, Russians 7.4%, Azerbaidzhanians 5.1%, Ossetians 3.2%, Abkhazians, 1.7%
Kazakh SSR (1970 census)	Kazakhs 36%, Russians 40.8%, Ukrainians 6.1%, Tatars 2.1%
Kirghiz SSR	Kirghiz 52.4%, Russians 21.5%, Uzbeks 12.9%, Ukrainians 2.5%, Tatars 1.6%
Latvian SSR	Letts 51.8%, Russians 33.8%, Byelorussians 4.5%, Poles 2.3%, Ukrainians 2.4%
Lithuanian SSR (1979 census)	Lithuanians 80.1%, Russians 8.6%, Poles 7.7%, Byelorussians 1.5%
Moldavian SSR (1979 census)	Moldavians 63.9%, Ukrainians 14.2%, Russians 12.8%, Gagauzi 3.5%, Jews 2%, Bulgarians 2%
Tadzhik SSR (1979 census)	Tadzhiks 58.8%, Uzbeks 22.9%, Russians 10.4%, Tatars 2.1%
Turkmen SSR (1979 census)	Turkmen 68.4%, Russians 12.6%, Uzbeks 8.5%, Kazakhs 2.9%
Ukrainian SSR (1979 census)	Ukrainians 70.6%, Russians 20.3%, Byelorussians 0.8%, Moldavians 0.6%, Poles 0.5%
Uzbek SSR (1979 cenusus)	Uzbeks 68.7%, Russians 10.8%, Tatars 4.2%, Kazakhs 4.0%, Tadzhiks 3.9%, Kara-Kalpaks 1.9%

Source: The Europa World Year Book 1990. Volume II, Pp. 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2654.

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LANGUAGE DISTRIBUTION IN THE SOVIET UNION

INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

- Slavic
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- Italic
- Iranian
- Armenian

URALIC-ALTAIC LANGUAGES

- Turkic
- Mongolic
- Tungusic
- Finnic
- Ugric
- Samoyedic

REPRESENTATIVE PALEO-ASIATIC LANGUAGES

- Eskimo-Aleut
- Chukotian
- Yukagir
- Ket
- Gilyak

CAUCASIAN LANGUAGES

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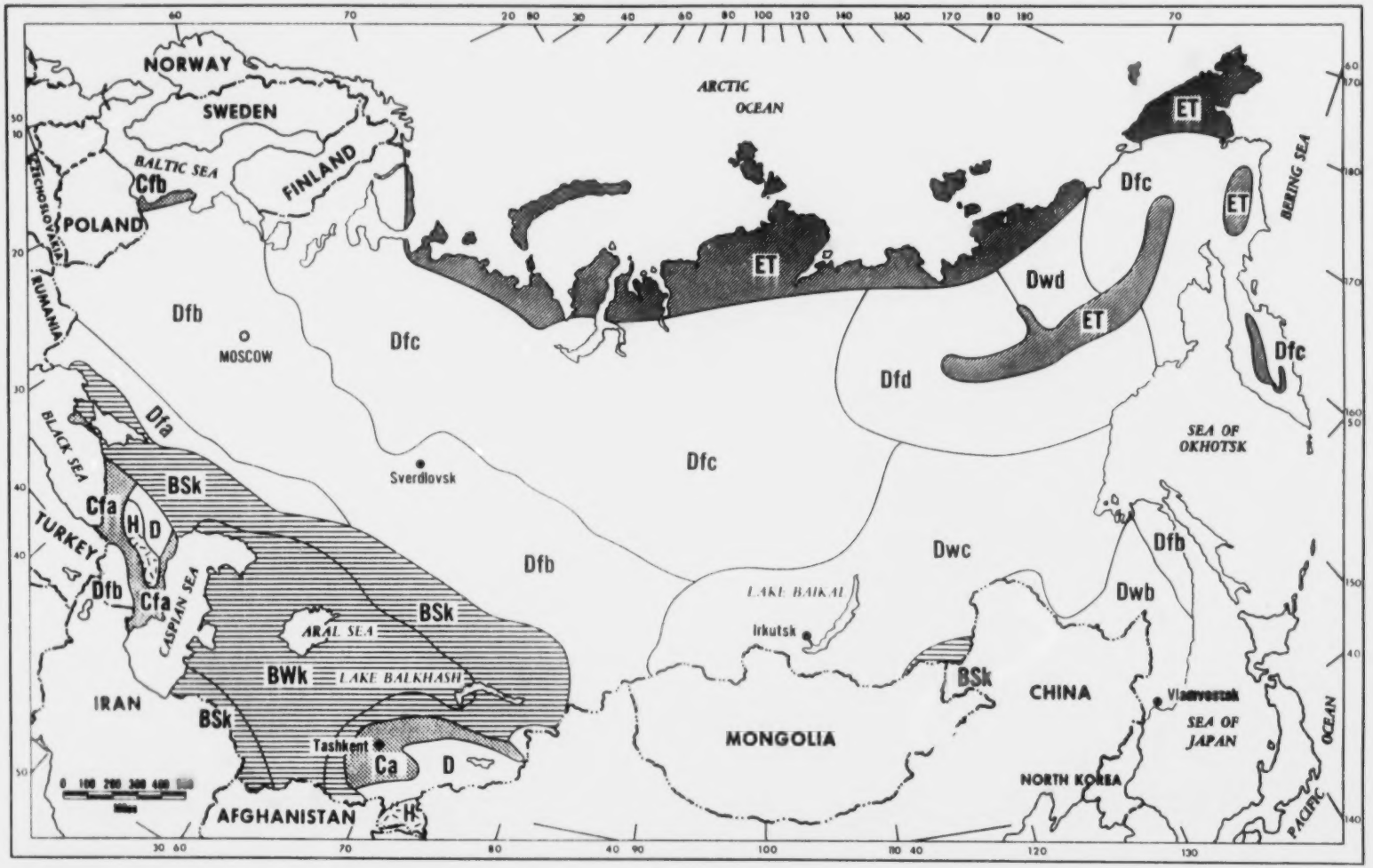
CLIMATIC REGIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION



Climate Classification

ET Polar Tundra
BS Dry steppe
BW Arid desert
C Long summer, mild winter
D Continental short summer, severe winter
H Highland with local variations

a Warm summer, warmest month over 72° F.
b Cool summer, four months above 50° F.
c Cool summer, average of 50° F. or above for one to three months
d Severe winter, coldest month below −38° F.
f Humid, rain in driest summer month exceeds 1.2 inches
k Average annual temperature below 64.4° F.
w Dry season in winter

ET Polar Tundra
BS or BW
C Long summer, mild winter
D Continental short summer, severe winter
H Highlands—local variations

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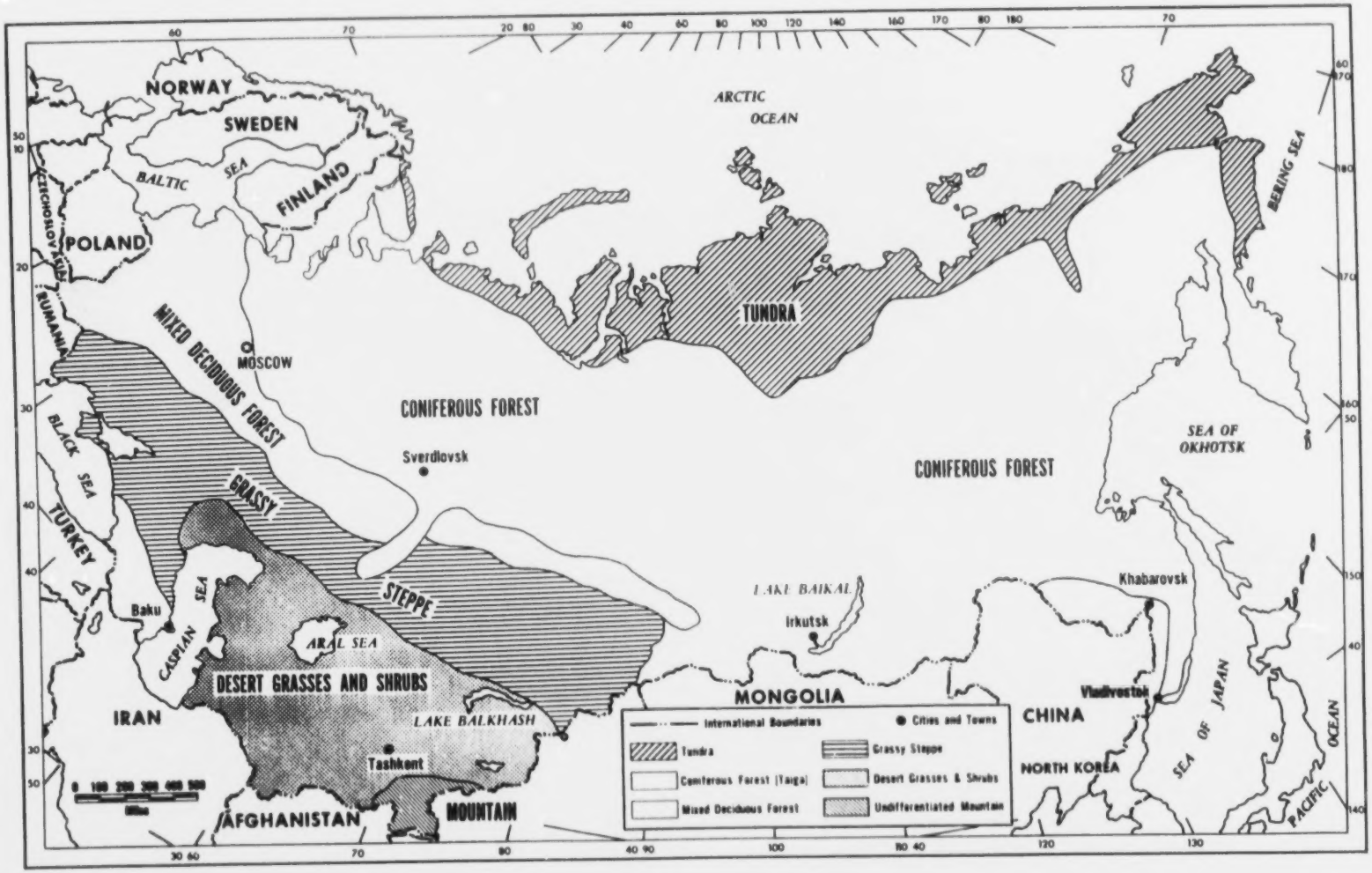
NATURAL VEGETATION ZONES OF THE SOVIET UNION



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RELIEF AND DRAINAGE OF THE SOVIET UNION

17

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SOME KEY FACTS

Geography

Total area: 22,402,200 km^2; land area: 22,272,000 km^2
Comparative area: slightly less than 2.5 times the size of US
Land boundaries: 19,933 km total; Afghanistan 2,384 km, Czechoslovakia 98 km, China 7,520 km, Finland 1,313 km, Hungary 135 km, Iran 1,690 km, North Korea 17 km, Mongolia 3,441 km, Norway 196 km, Poland 1,215 km, Romania 1,307 km, Turkey 617 km
Coastline: 42,777 km
Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm
Disputes: bilateral negotiations are under way to resolve four disputed sections of the boundary with China (Pamir, Argun, Amur, and Khabarovsk areas); US Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union; Habomai Islands, Etorofu, Kunashiri, and Shikotan islands occupied by Soviet Union since 1945, claimed by Japan; Kuril Islands administered by Soviet Union; maritime dispute with Norway over portion of Barents Sea; has made no territorial claim in Antarctica (but has reserved the right to do so) and does not recognize the claims of any other nation; Bessarabia question with Romania; Kurdish question among Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, and the USSR
Climate: mostly temperate to arctic continental; winters vary from cool along Black Sea to frigid in Siberia; summers vary from hot in southern deserts to cool along Arctic coast
Terrain: broad plain with low hills west of Urals; vast coniferous forest and tundra in Siberia, deserts in Central Asia, mountains in south
Natural resources: self-sufficient in oil, natural gas, coal, and strategic minerals (except bauxite, alumina, tantalum, tin, tungsten, fluorspar, and molybdenum), timber, gold, manganese, lead, zinc, nickel, mercury, potash, phosphates
Land use: 10% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 17% meadows and pastures; 41% forest and woodland; 32% other; includes 1% irrigated
Environment: despite size and diversity, small percentage of land is arable and much is too far north; some of most fertile land is water deficient or has insufficient growing season; many better climates have poor soils; hot, dry, desiccating sukhovey wind affects south; desertification; continuous permafrost over much of Siberia is a major impediment to development
Note: largest country in world, but unfavorably located in relation to major sea lanes of world

People

Population: 290,938,469 (July 1990), growth rate 0.7% (1990)
Birth rate: 18 births/1,000 population (1990)
Death rate: 10 deaths/1,000 population (1990)
Net migration rate: 0 migrants/1,000 population (1990)
Infant mortality rate: 24 deaths/1,000 live births (1990)
Life expectancy at birth: 65 years male, 74 years female (1990)
Total fertility rate: 2.4 children born/woman (1990)
Nationality: noun—Soviet(s); adjective—Soviet
Ethnic divisions: Russian 50.78%, Ukrainian 15.45%, Uzbek 5.84%, Byelorussian 3.51%, Kazakh 2.85%, Azerbaijan 2.38%, Armenian 1.62%, Tajik 1.48%, Georgian 1.39%, Moldavian 1.17%, Lithuanian 1.07%, Turkmen 0.95%, Kirghiz 0.89%, Latvian 0.51%, Estonian 0.36%, others 9.75%
Religion: 20% Russian Orthodox; 10% Muslim; 7% Protestant, Georgian Orthodox, Armenian Orthodox, and Roman Catholic; less than 1% Jewish; 60% atheist (est.)
Language: Russian (official); more than 200 languages and dialects (at least 18 with more than 1 million speakers); 75% Slavic group, 8% other Indo-European, 12% Altaic, 3% Uralian, 2% Caucasian
Literacy: 99%
Labor force: 152,300,000 civilians; 80% industry and other nonagricultural fields, 20% agriculture; shortage of skilled labor (1989)
Organized labor: 98% of workers are union members; all trade unions are organized within the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) and conduct their work under guidance of the Communist party

Government

Long-form name: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; abbreviated USSR
Type: Communist state
Capital: Moscow
Administrative divisions: 1 soviet federative socialist republic* (sovetskaya federativnaya sotsialistcheskaya respublika) and 14 soviet socialist republics (sovetskiye sotsialisticheskiye respubliki, singular—sovetskaya sotsialisticheskaya respublika); Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic, Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic*, Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic, Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic; note—the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic is often abbreviated RSFSR and Soviet Socialist Republic is often abbreviated SSR
Independence: 1721 (Russian Empire proclaimed)
Constitution: 7 October 1977
Legal system: civil law system as modified by Communist legal theory; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Great October Socialist Revolution, 7-8 November (1917)
Executive branch: president
Legislative branch: the Congress of People's Deputies is the supreme organ of USSR state power and selects the bicameral USSR Supreme Soviet (Verkhovnyy Sovyet) which consists of two coequal houses—Council of the Union (Sovet Soyuza) and Council of Nationalities (Sovet Natsionalnostey)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of the USSR
Leaders: *Chief of State*—President Mikhail Sergeyevich GORBACHEV (since 14 March 1990; General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party since 11 March 1985);
Head of Government—Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ivanovich RYZHKOV (since 28 September 1985)
Political parties and leaders: only party—Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), President Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU; note—the CPSU is the only party, but others are forming
Suffrage: universal at age 18
Elections: *President*—last held 14 March 1990 (next to be held NA 1995); results—Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was elected by the Congress of People's Deputies;
Congress of People's Deputies—last held 12 March 1990 (next to be held NA); results—CPSU is the only party; seats—(2,250 total) CPSU 1,931, non-CPSU 319;
USSR Supreme Soviet—last held NA June 1989 (next to be held NA); results—CPSU is the only party; seats—(542 total)

continued

SOME KEY FACTS continued

CPSU 475, non-CPSU 67;
Council of the Union—last held Spring 1989 (next to be held NA); results—CPSU is the only party; seats—(271 total) CPSU 239, non-CPSU 32;
Council of Nationalities—last held Spring 1989 (next to be held NA); results—CPSU is the only party; seats—(271 total) CPSU 236, non-CPSU 35
Communists: about 19 million party members
Other political or pressure groups: Komsomol, trade unions, and other organizations that facilitate Communist control; regional popular fronts, informal organizations, and nascent parties with varying attitudes toward the Communist Party establishment
Member of: CEMA, ESCAP, IAEA, IBEC, ICAC, ICAO, ICCO, ICES, ILO, ILZSG, IMO, INRO, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation: Ambassador-designate Aleksandr BESSMERTNYKH; Chancery at 1125 16th Street NW, Washington DC 20036; telephone (202) 628-7551 or 8548; there is a Soviet Consulate General in San Francisco; *US*—Ambassador Jack F. MATLOCK, Jr.; Embassy at Ulitsa Chaykovskogo 19/21/23, Moscow (mailing address is APO New York 09862); telephone [7] (096) 252-24-51 through 59; there is a US Consulate General in Leningrad
Flag: red with the yellow silhouette of a crossed hammer and sickle below a yellow-edged five-pointed red star in the upper hoist-side corner

Economy

Overview: The first five years of perestroyka (economic restructuring) have undermined the institutions and processes of the Soviet command economy without replacing them with efficiently functioning markets. The initial reforms featured greater authority for enterprise managers over prices, wages, product mix, investment, sources of supply, and customers. But in the absence of effective market discipline, the result was the disappearance of low-price goods, excessive wage increases, an even larger volume of unfinished construction projects, and, in general, continued economic stagnation. The Gorbachev regime has made at least four serious errors in economic policy in these five years: the unpopular and short-lived anti-alcohol campaign; the initial cutback in imports of consumer goods; the failure to act decisively for the privatization of agriculture; and the buildup of a massive overhang of unspent rubles in the hands of households and enterprises. In October 1989, a top economic adviser, Leonid Abalkin presented an ambitious but reasonable timetable for the conversion to a partially privatized market system in the 1990s. In December 1989, however, Premier Ryzhkov's conservative approach prevailed, namely, the contention that a period of retrenchment was necessary to provide a stable financial and legislative base for launching further reforms. Accordingly, the new strategy was to put the reform process on hold in 1990-92 by recentralizing economic authority and to placate the rank-and-file through sharp increases in consumer goods output. In still another policy twist, the leadership in early 1990 was considering a marked speedup in the marketization process. Because the economy is caught in between two systems, there was in 1989 an even greater mismatch between what was produced and what would serve the best interests of enterprises and households. Meanwhile, the seething nationality problems have been dislocating regional patterns of economic specialization and pose a further major threat to growth prospects over the next few years.
GNP: $2,659.5 billion, per capita $9,211; real growth rate 1.4% (1989 est. based on Soviet statistics; cutbacks in Soviet reporting on products included in sample make the estimate subject to greater uncertainty than in earlier years)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 6% (1989 est.)
Unemployment rate: officially, no unemployment
Budget: revenues $622 billion; expenditures $781 billion, including capital expenditures of $119 billion (1989 est.)
Exports: $110.7 billion (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, metals, wood, agricultural products, and a wide variety of manufactured goods (primarily capital goods and arms); *partners*—Eastern Europe 49%, EC 14%, Cuba 5%, US, Afghanistan (1988)
Imports: $107.3 billion (c.i.f., 1988); *commodities*—grain and other agricultural products, machinery and equipment, steel products (including large-diameter pipe), consumer manufactures; *partners*—Eastern Europe 54%, EC 11%, Cuba, China, US (1988)
External debt: $27.3 billion (1988)
Industrial production: growth rate 0.2% (1989 est.)
Electricity: 355,000,000 kW capacity; 1,790,000 million kWh produced, 6,150 kWh per capita (1989)
Industries: diversified, highly developed capital goods and defense industries; consumer goods industries comparatively less developed
Agriculture: accounts for roughly 20% of GNP and labor force; production based on large collective and state farms; inefficiently managed; wide range of temperate crops and livestock produced; world's second-largest grain producer after the US; shortages of grain, oilseeds, and meat; world's leading producer of sawnwood and roundwood; annual fish catch among the world's largest—11.2 million metric tons (1987)
Illicit drugs: illegal producer of cannabis and opium poppy, mostly for domestic consumption; government has begun eradication program to control cultivation; used as a transshipment country
Aid: donor—extended to non-Communist less developed countries (1954-88), $47.4 billion; extended to other Communist countries (1954-88), $147.6 billion
Currency: ruble (plural—rubles); 1 ruble (R) = 100 kopeks
Exchange rates: rubles (R) per US$1—0.600 (February 1990), 0.629 (1989), 0.629 (1988), 0.633 (1987), 0.704 (1986), 0.838 (1985); note—the exchange rate is administratively set and should not be used indiscriminately to convert domestic rubles to dollars; on 1 November 1989 the USSR began using a rate of 6.26 rubles to the dollar for Western tourists buying rubles and for Soviets traveling abroad, but retained the official exchange rate for most trade transactions

Communications

Railroads: 146,100 km total; 51,700 km electrified; does not include industrial lines (1987)
Highways: 1,609,900 km total; 1,196,000 km hard-surfaced (asphalt, concrete, stone block, asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone); 413,900 km earth (1987)
Civil air: 4,500 major transport aircraft
Airports: 6,950 total, 4,530 usable; 1,050 with permanent-surface runways; 30 with runways over 3,659 m; 490 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 660 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Source: United States Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook 1990.

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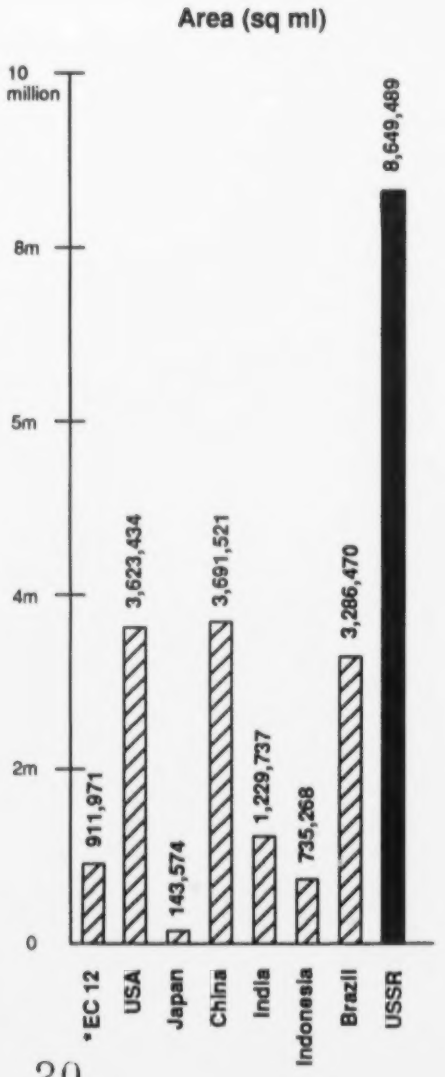
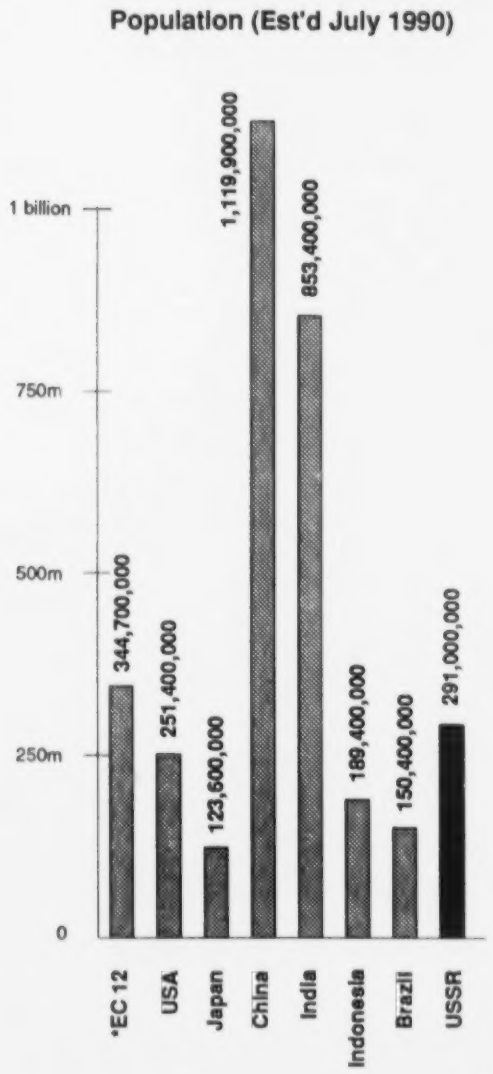
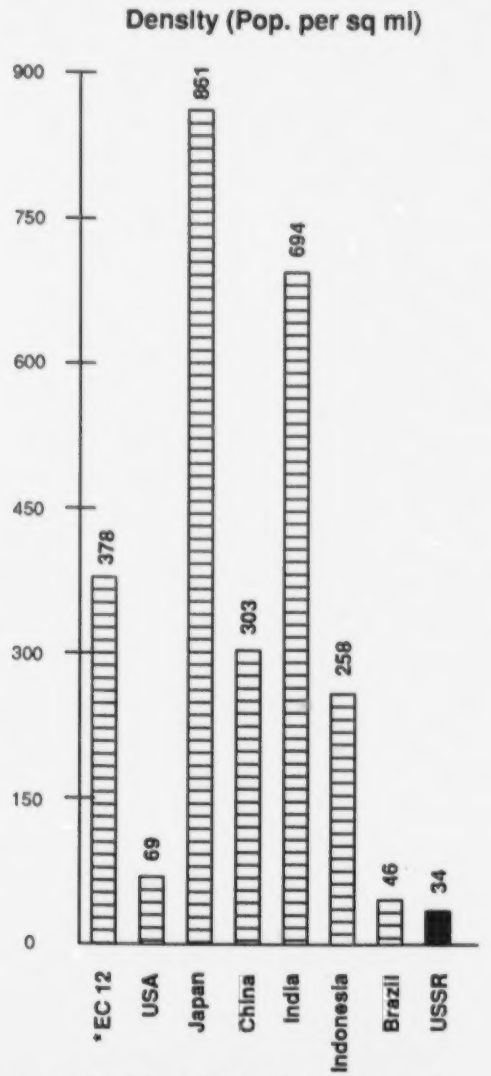
STATISTICAL PROFILES WITH OTHERS





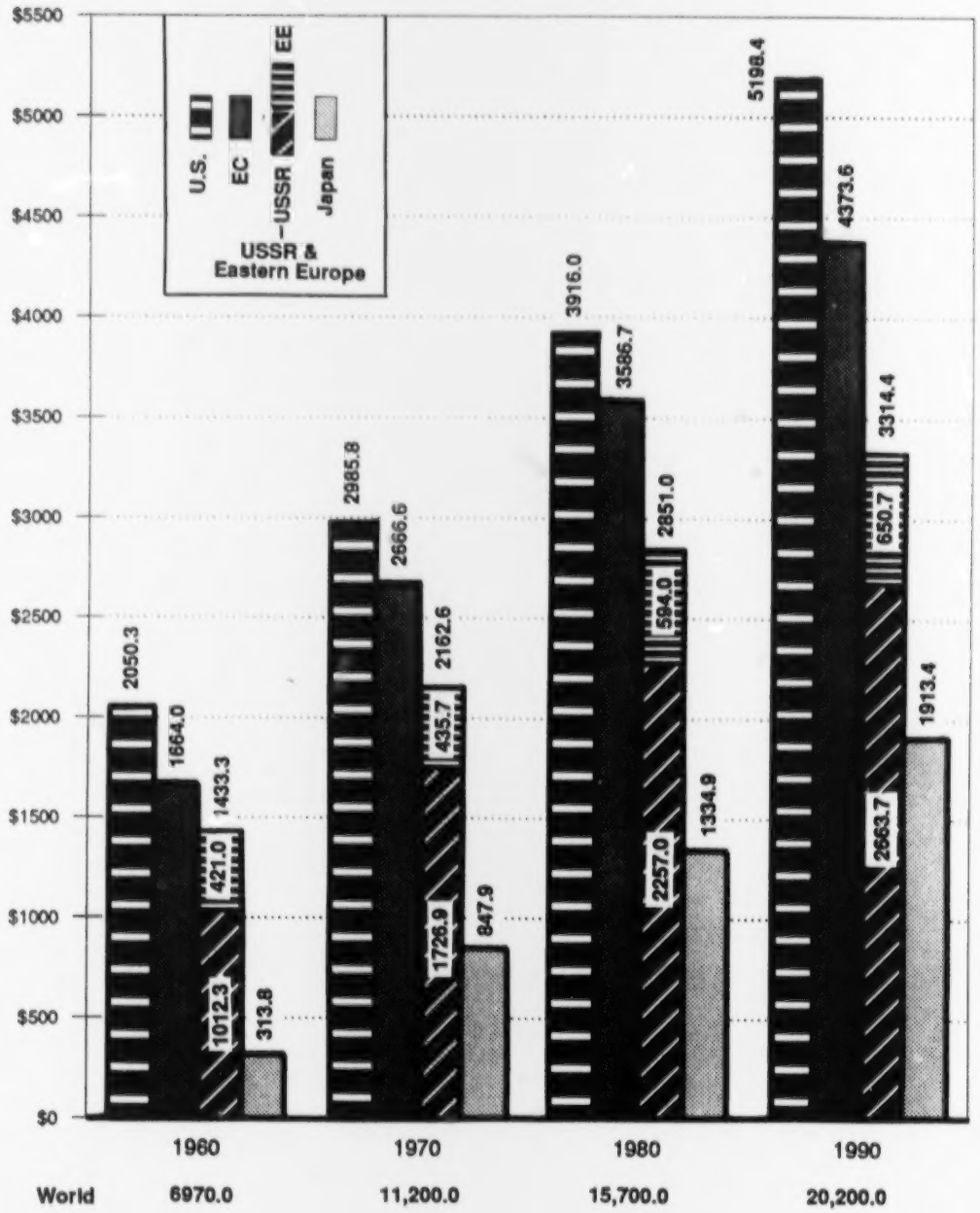


* Includes what was East Germany

World Eagle graphs. Area figures from 1989 The World Almanac and Book of Facts. Population figures from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Data Sheet.

THE MAJOR PRODUCERS OF THE WORLD'S GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

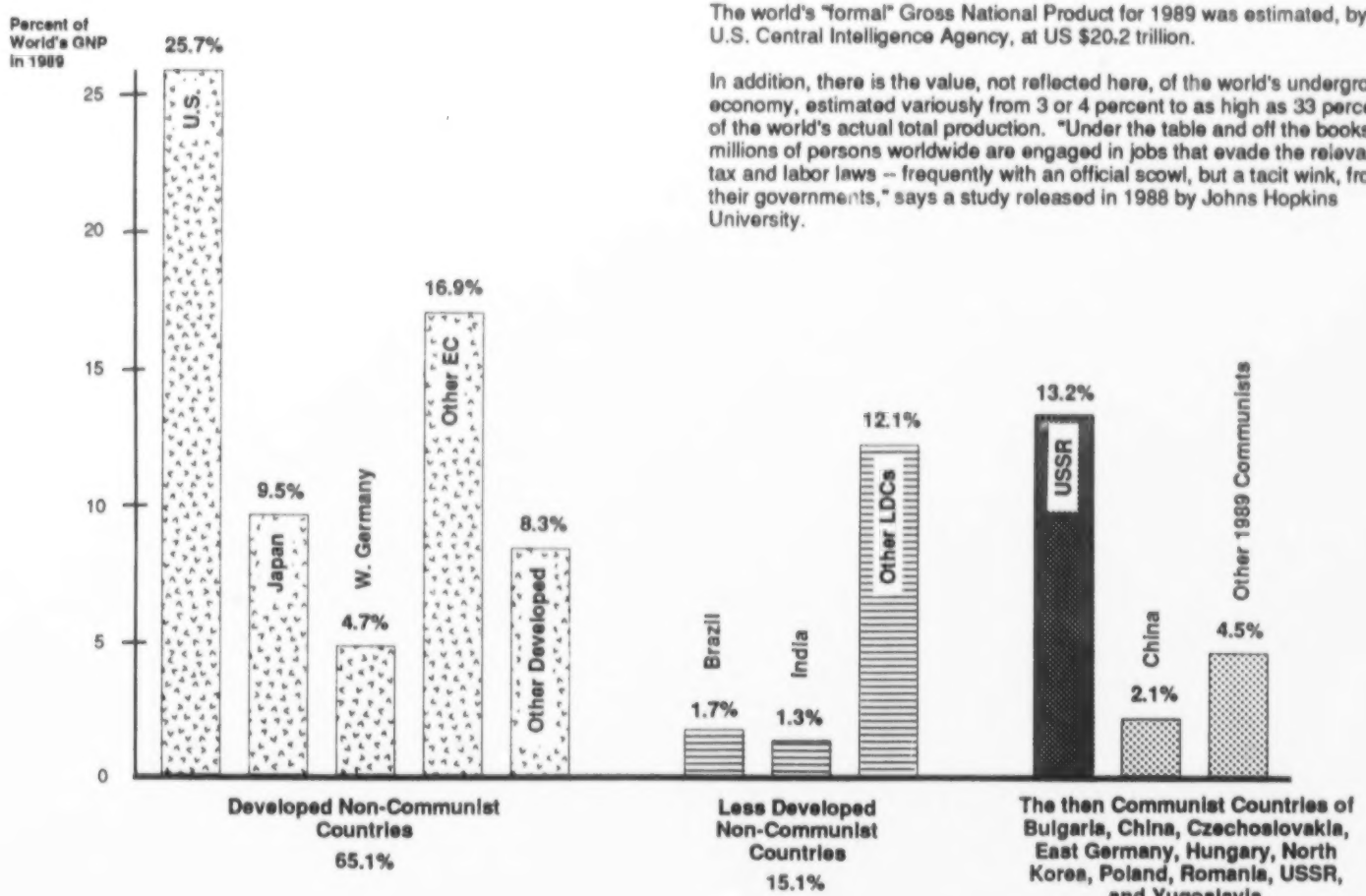
– Billion 1989 US$, Years 1960, 1970, 1980, 1989 –



World Eagle chart. Data from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's Handbook of Economic Statistics, 1990. Table 7: Estimated Real Gross National Product. Pp. 30-31.

THE U.S. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ESTIMATED THE USSR PRODUCED 13.2% OF THE WORLD'S GNP IN 1989

(Gross National Product, GNP, is the total of goods and services produced in a given time span.)

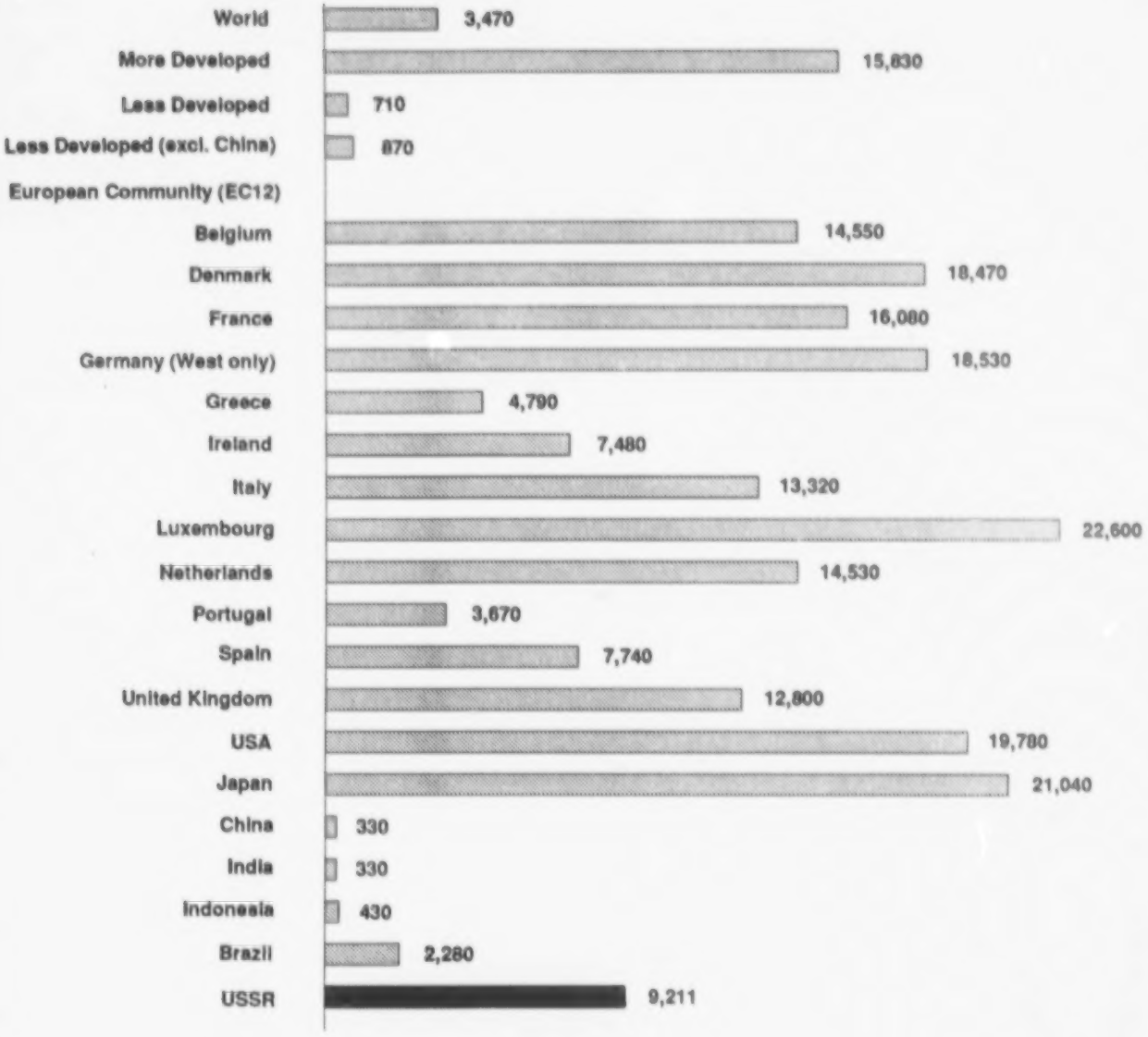


The world's "formal" Gross National Product for 1989 was estimated, by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, at US $20.2 trillion.

In addition, there is the value, not reflected here, of the world's underground economy, estimated variously from 3 or 4 percent to as high as 33 percent of the world's actual total production. "Under the table and off the books, millions of persons worldwide are engaged in jobs that evade the relevant tax and labor laws -- frequently with an official scowl, but a tacit wink, from their governments," says a study released in 1988 by Johns Hopkins University.

World Eagle chart based on data from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's Handbook of Economic Statistics 1990. Figure 5, P. 15.

USSR PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT IN 1988 (US$) COMPARED WITH OTHERS



South Africa	2,290	UAE	15,720
Qatar	11,610	Canada	16,760
Brunei	14,120	Switzerland	27,260

World Eagle graph. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Data Sheet which advises: Gross National Product includes the value of all domestic and foreign output. Estimates are from The World Bank Atlas 1989, except for the USSR, which is for 1986 and is from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1990.

THE GEOGRAPHY, THE PEOPLE, THEIR EDUCATION

GEOGRAPHY

The U.S.S.R. is the largest country in the world. Its territory stretches from the Baltic Sea across the northern Eurasian landmass to the Bering Strait, where an island belonging to the Soviet Union lies only 4.8 kilometers (3 mi.) from one that is part of Alaska. Most of the U.S.S.R. is above 50 degrees north latitude (Winnipeg, Canada lies on that latitude). The latitude of Moscow is the same as that of southern Alaska.

In the west, from the Pripet Marshes near the Polish border to the Ural Mountains, Soviet territory stretches over a broad plain broken only by occasional low hills. Crossing this plain to the south are a number of rivers, the most important being the Dnieper, which empties into the Black Sea, and the Volga, which empties into the Caspian Sea. Between the Black and Caspian Seas lies the scenic Caucasian Mountains.

The Urals mark the traditional division between European and Asiatic Russia. To the east are the vast Siberian lowlands and the deserts of central Asia. Beyond are the barren Siberian highlands and the mountain ranges of the Soviet far east. Farther to the east lie the higher mountain ranges, including the Pamirs, Altai, and Tien Shan.

The climate of the Soviet Union, though varied, tends to be long, cold winters and brief summers. In parts of the eastern Siberian tundra, temperatures of -68C (-90F) have been recorded, and the January average is about -51C (-60F). South of the tundra is a large forest belt covering more than half the country.

South of the forests are the steppes (prairies), where the soil is rich and dark. In this zone are located the "black earth" or *chernozem* soils, some of the best in the world. However, this zone is hampered by its rainless climate and desiccating flows of hot, dry air, the famous Russian *sukhovey*, so that it is not as productive as some areas of the world with less fertile soils. The steppes make up 12% of the U.S.S.R.'s area and contain two-thirds of the arable land.

A small subtropical zone lies south of the steppes along the shores of the Black and Caspian Seas. To the southeast, in the deserts of central Asia, rainfall amounts in some places to only 10 centimeters (4 in.) per year.

PEOPLE

The Soviet Union ranks third in world population (after China and India). Moscow and Leningrad are its most populous cities; Kiev, Tashkent, Baku, Kharkov, Gorky, Novosibirsk, Kuibyshev, Sverdlovsk, Tbilisi, Donetsk, Yerevan, and Omsk each have more than 1 million inhabitants.

More than 100 ethnic groups live in the U.S.S.R., but most are very small. Of the total population, 72% are Eastern Slavs. More than 70% of the Slavs (slightly more than one-half the total population) are Russians; the rest are Ukrainians and Belorussians, who live in the southwestern and western sectors of the European part of the U.S.S.R. The remainder of the population includes peoples belonging to Turkic, Finno-Ugric, Caucasian, other Indo-European, and less numerous ethnic groups, including Eskimos. Although each group has its own language, Russian is widely used and is promoted as a second language for all non-Russians.

EDUCATION

School programs are governed by ministries of education in the various republics under the control and guidance of the national Ministry of Education, established in July 1966. The programs emphasize science, include the study of at least one foreign language (often English), and are permeated with political indoctrination. A limited number of elective subjects are being introduced in secondary schools on a trial basis for outstanding students. Otherwise, all students are expected to follow the same curriculum.

According to the provisions of a 1984 educational reform, Soviet children are to begin elementary school at age 6, following 1 or 2 (or more) years in state-operated nursery schools and kindergartens. The goal is to increase compulsory schooling to 11 years (from the previous 10) for all children between the ages of 6 and 17.

The Soviet Union also maintains an extensive network of vocational and professional schools, with classes lasting from 6 months to 2 years. These schools supply industry and agriculture with semiskilled and skilled labor. In most cases, students enter vocational schools after 7-8 years of general school; present policy envisions eventually providing all vocational students with a general secondary education as well. In addition, schools and institutions providing semi-professional and professional training are available. These generally require complete secondary education for admission. Graduates of the 2-5 year program become "middle-grade specialists."

A small proportion of 11-year school graduates may enroll in an institution of higher learning. Admission is highly competitive and is based on academic records; entrance examination scores; and, to some extent, on social, political, and ethnic background. A higher educational institution may be either a university (a center of general studies normally with a 5-year program) or a more specialized institute (where the course may last 4-6 years). In either case, the curriculum is only slightly less rigid than that of the general secondary schools, and political indoctrination courses are required. The costs of higher education are paid by the state, and students are given small monthly stipends.

Upon completion of a university or institute course of study, most students go to work in areas and jobs specified by national planning authorities. Eventually, a few may return to do post-graduate work in preparation for the advanced degrees of candidate of sciences or doctor of sciences. ◆

THE NEW SOVIET LEGISLATURE: PERHAPS THE STRONGEST BULWARK AGAINST A REVERSAL OF DEMOCRATIZATION

The text below is the Summary Page from a September 20, 1990 CRS (Congressional Research Service) Report for Congress, "The New Soviet Legislature," by Dr. Stuart D. Goldman, Specialist in Soviet Affairs, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division.

The transformation of the Soviet legislature from a ceremonial rubber stamp to a popularly elected, functioning legislature is one of the most important political developments in the U.S.S.R. in the past five years.

The new national legislature, created in 1988-1989, is a complex, two-tier system. The top tier is the Congress of People's Deputies (CPD), the highest organ of state power. The CPD's 2,250 Deputies were directly elected in March 1989 in the first generally free election in Soviet history. The CPD has supreme legislative authority and is the only body that can amend the constitution. It meets for only a few weeks each year. The CPD elects from among its ranks 542 Deputies to the Supreme Soviet, the working national legislature. The Supreme Soviet is a bicameral legislature reflecting the federal character of the U.S.S.R. It can make and interpret laws, ratify treaties, and declare war. It can override a Presidential veto. It approves and can reject appointments to high government office, has oversight powers, and can repeal orders of the Council of Ministers.

In the CPD election in 1989, many conservative Party and government officials were defeated, especially in the big cities, the Baltic, Western Ukraine, and Siberia. In much of the rest of the country, however, conservative Party and government candidates prevailed. Conservatives appear to be more numerous in both the CPD and Supreme Soviet, but reformers have scored some notable victories, particularly in the legislative committees, where much of the real work is done. The legislature is often dominated by its politically conservative leadership, the Presidium, which also controls the Secretariat, an administrative agency of the legislature that provides all committee staff. Despite this and the general inexperience and disorganization of the Deputies, the new legislature has demonstrated significant political independence vis-a-vis the Party and Gorbachev's powerful new executive Presidency. The Supreme Soviet has adopted and is working on a large number of landmark bills that are transforming the Soviet political, economic, and social landscape. Moreover, the popularly elected legislative branch is probably the strongest bulwark against a reversal of democratization and the restoration of an authoritarian form of government. ❖

POPULATION FIGURES OF USSR REPUBLICS (Census of January 12, 1989)

UNION REPUBLICS

	Area (in 1,000 sq km)	Populalation (in 1,000)	Capital	Population of capital (in 1,000)
Armenian SSR	29.8	3,283	Yerevan	1,215 +
Azerbaidzhan SSR	86.6	7,029	Baku	1,757 +
Byelorussian SSR	207.6	10,200	Minsk	1,612 +
Estonian SSR	45.1	1,573	Tallinn	503 +
Georgian SSR	69.7	5,449	Tbilisi	1,264 +
Kazakh SSR	2,717.3	16,538	Alma-Ata	1,132 +
Kirghiz SSR	198.5	4,291	Frunze	626 +
Latvian SSR	64.6	2,681	Riga	915
Lithuanian SSR	65.2	3,690	Vilnius	582
Moldavian SSR	33.7	4,341	Kishinev	720 +
Russian SFSR	17,075.4	147,386	Moskva (Moscow)	8,967 +
Tadzhik SSR	143.1	5,112	Dushanbe	604 +
Turkmen SSR	488.1	3,534	Ashkhabad	402 +
Ukrainian SSR	603.7	51,704	Kiev	2,602 +
Uzbek SSR	447.4	19,906	Tashkent	2,079 +
TOTAL USSR	22,402.2*	286,717		
Males		135,500		
Females		151,200		

* including areas of the White Sea (90,000 sq km) and the Sea of Azov (37,300 sq km), which are not part of the territories of adjacent Union Republics.
\+ including communities under the authority of the town council.
SSR Soviet Socialist Republic
Russian SFSR Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic

AUTONOMOUS REPUBLICS

	Area (sq km)	Population (in 1,000)	Capital	Population of capital (in 1,000)
Within RSFSR:				
Bashkir	143,600	3,952	Ufa	1,083
Buryat	351,300	1,042	Ulan-Ude	353
Chechen-Ingush	19,300	1,277	Grozny	401
Chuvash	18,300	1,336	Cheboksary	420
Daghestan	50,300	1,792	Makhachkala	315
Kabardino-Balkar	12,500	760	Nalchik	235
Kalmyk	75,900	322	Elista	120
Karelian	172,400	792	Petrozavodsk	270
Komi	415,900	1,263	Syktyvkar	233
Mari	23,200	750	Yoshkar-Ola	242
Mordovian	26,200	964	Saransk	312
North Ossetian	8,000	634	Ordzhonikidze	300
Tatar	68,000	3,640	Kazan	1,094
Tuva	170,500	309	Kyzyl-Orda	153
Udmurt	42,100	1,609	Izhevsk (Ustinov)	635
Yakut	3,103,200	1,081	Yakutsk	187
Within Azerbaidzhan:				
Nakhichevan	5,500	295	Nakhichevan	37 *
Within Georgia:				
Abkhazian	8,600	537	Sukhumi	121
Adzhar	3,000	393	Batumi	136
Within Uzbekistan:				
Kara-Kalpak	165,600	1,214	Nukus	169

* at 1 January 1976.

Source: The Europa World Year Book 1990, Volume II. P. 2585.

USSR POPULATION FIGURES OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(population in 1,000, at census of 12 January 1989)

Moskva (Moscow, the capital)	8,967 *
Leningrad	5,020 *
Kiev	2,602 *
Tashkent	2,079 *
Baku	1,757 *
Minsk	1,612 *
Kharkov	1,611
Gorky	1,438
Novosibirsk	1,436
Sverdlovsk	1,367
Tbilisi	1,264 *
Kuybyshev	1,257
Yerevan	1,215 *
Dnepropetrovsk	1,179
Omsk	1,148
Chelyabinsk	1,143
Alma-Ata	1,132 *
Odessa	1,115
Donetsk	1,110
Kazan	1,094
Perm	1,091
Ufa	1,083
Rostov-on-Don	1,020
Volgograd	999
Riga	915
Krasnoyarsk	912
Saratov	905
Voronezh	887
Zaporozhye	884
Lvov	790
Kishinev	720 *
Krivoy Rog	713
Vladivostok	648
Izhevsk (formerly Ustinov)	635
Yaroslavl	633
Tolyatti	630
Irkutsk	626
Frunze	626 *
Ulyanovsk	625
Krasnodar	620
Karaganda	614
Dushanbe	604 *
Barnaul	602
Khabarovsk	601
Novokuznetsk	600
Vilnius	582
Orenburg	547
Penza	543
Tula	540
Kemerovo	520
Mariupol (formerly Zhdanov)	517
Ryazan	515
Astrakhan	509
Nikolayev	503
Tallinn	503 *
Tomsk	502
Naberezhniye Chelny	501
Gomel	500
Voroshilovgrad	497
Ivanovo	481

* including communities under the authority of the town council. The population of the city proper (in 1,000) was: Moscow 8,769; Leningrad 4,456; Kiev 2,587; Tashkent 2,073; Baku 1,150; Minsk 1,589; Tbilisi 1,260; Yerevan 1,199; Alma-Ata 1,128; Kishinev 665; Frunze 616; Dushanbe 595; Tallinn 482.

Source: The Europa World Year Book 1990, Volume II. P. 2586.

SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE

Calendar Years 1989, 1988, 1987

(billions of rubles)

Turnover = Total Trade (Exports + Imports).

Exchange rate of USSR ruble to the US dollar during latter months of 1989 averaged approximately 0.633. This meant that the ruble was worth approximately US$1.60 during those months.
United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, April 1990. P. 186. Table 52.

TOTAL

	1989	1988	1987
Turnover	140.9	132.1555	128.8834
Exports	68.8	67.1154	68.1422
Imports	72.1	65.0401	60.7412

BY GROUPS OF COUNTRIES

	1989	1988	1987
Socialist Countries			
Turnover	86.9	86.2561	86.3209
Exports	42.3	42.8828	44.1997
Imports	44.6	43.3733	42.1212
Including:			
CMEA Member Countries			
Turnover	78.6	78.8771	79.5520
Exports	38.0	39.0470	40.6960
Imports	40.6	39.8301	38.8560

	1989	1988	1987
Industrial Capitalist Countries			
Turnover	36.9	30.9862	28.0585
Exports	16.4	14.6656	14.1856
Imports	20.5	16.3206	13.8729
Developing Countries			
Turnover	17.1	14.9132	14.5040
Exports	10.1	9.5670	9.7569
Imports	7.0	5.3462	4.7471

Countries It Had Largest Total Trade (Turnover) With, Calendar Years 1989, 1988, and 1987

(billions of rubles)

	1989	1988	1987
Germany-- GDR	13.8	14.2176	14.7291
Bulgaria	13.5	12.9668	12.8280
Poland	13.2	13.4073	12.8715
Czechoslovakia	12.9	13.2019	13.6841
Hungary	9.0	9.4275	9.6803
Cuba	7.7	7.5615	7.5586
Germany - FRG	6.6	5.6285	4.9571
Romania	5.2	4.7753	4.8864
Yugoslavia	4.3	3.8412	3.9743
Finland	3.9	3.7170	3.7427
Japan	3.5	3.1351	2.6007
Italy	3.5	3.0343	3.4907
United States	3.4	2.1041	1.1985

	1989	1988	1987
United Kingdom	3.2	2.4172	2.1105
India	3.0	2.2520	2.1785
France	2.6	2.7688	2.6082
China (PRC)	2.4	1.8501	1.4749
Korea, No.	1.5	1.6017	1.2321
Vietnam	1.4	1.7822	1.7734
Mongolian Peo.Rep.	1.4	1.5370	1.5406
Switzerland	1.4	1.1775	0.8839
Austria	1.4	1.2	--
Netherlands	1.4	1.0	--
Belgium	1.3	1.1	--
Iraq	1.1	1.2705	1.1126
Sweden	1.0	--	--

Source: 1988 and 1987 figures from Journal of the US-USSR Trade Economic Council, Inc. Vol. 14, No. 2, 1989. Pp. 27-30. 1989 figures from Foreign Trade of the USSR. No. 3, 1990. Moscow.

USSR'S PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES OF EXTERNAL TRADE

(In 1,000 metric tons, unless otherwise indicated)

Imports	1986	1987	1988
Cameras (1,000)	1.3	n.a.	n.a.
Cardboard	102.0	84.2	95.0
Cast iron (1,000 roubles)	2,648	2,572	7,289
Cement	1,100	901	1,083
Chemical products (1,000 roubles)	n.a.	1,547,448	1,655,775
Cocoa beans	163.4	148.0	138.5
Coffee beans	38.9	57.9	49.5
Cotton fabrics (1,000 metres)	417,617	251,226	227,130
Cotton fibre	87.8	74.6	89.8
Crude petroleum	n.a.	13,990	19,845
Flour	194.8	218.6	170.3
Furniture (1,000 roubles)	540,969	534,472	586,838
Furs (1,000 roubles)	2,009	2,299	1,642
Grain	n.a.	30,385	35,042
Knitted wear (1,000 roubles)	746,804	699,993	715,277
Machines and equipment (1,000 roubles)	25,455,127	25,155,825	26,583,761
Meat and meat products	936.5	858.0	719.1
Medical supplies (1,000 roubles)	n.a.	1,249,374	1,316,929
Paper	511.7	470.8	506.8
Pipes	n.a.	5,167	4,743
Plywood (1,000 cu metres)	35.3	30.2	26.6
Pulp	183.7	224.5	253.2
Rolled stock (1,000 roubles)	1,370,256	1,351,874	n.a.
Sugar	5,158	5,035	4,094
Tea	110.3	135.0	132.9
Timber (1,000 cu metres)	198.3	203.2	196.5
Tin plate (1,000 roubles)	3,171	264	2,806
Tobacco (1,000 roubles)	169.6	149.4	136.2
Vegetable oils	450.7	824.6	341.6
Wool	115.3	134.0	114.3
Total imports (million roubles):	62,586	60,741	65,040

72,100 (provisional) in 1989.

Exports	1986	1987	1988
Ammonium sulphate	1,064	765	687
Cameras (1,000)	922.0	905.0	832.0
Cardboard	470.6	488.6	404.1
Cast iron (1,000 roubles)	443,951	450,156	474,617
Cement	2,771	2,423	2,223
Chemical products (1,000 roubles)	n.a.	1,052,973	1,219,522
Clocks and watches (1,000)	17,598	18,554	16,990
Cotton fabrics (1,000 metres)	163,032	311,752	376,083
Cotton fibre	712.8	783.2	731.2
Flax fibre	7.1	6.1	6.4
Flour	252.3	249.7	202.2
Furniture (1,000 roubles)	27,980	30,199	33,067
Furs (1,000 roubles)	102,352	143,388	102,547
Iron ore	36,021	34,567	32,171
Knitted wear (1,000 roubles)	4,792	5,950	7,713
Machines and equipment (1,000 roubles)	10,238,776	10,583,089	10,848,115
Manganese ore	1,101	714	982
Meat and meat products	27.9	34.9	30.4
Paper	717.5	763.0	695.2
Petroleum and petrolem products (1,000 roubles)	22,463,517	22,826,291	19,708,375
Plywood (1,000 cu metres)	445.1	485.3	416.2
Pulp	1,105.2	1,087.8	1,055.0
Rolled stock (1,000 roubles)	1,819,217	1,773,532	n.a.
Sugar	301.2	158.9	212.9
Tea	5.4	4.8	5.1
Timber (1,000 cu metres)	18,148	19,345	20,486
Tin plate (1,000 roubles)	49,081	39,513	45,873
Tobacco (1,000 roubles)	9,086	2,167	2,198
Vegetable oils	141.2	118.2	140.0
Wool	27.9	27.5	18.8
Total exports (million roubles):	68,285	68,142	67,115

68, 800 (provisional) in 1989.

Source: The Europa World Year Book 1990, Volume II. P. 2591.

What They Buy And Sell: USSR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

IMPORTS [a]

Million US $

	1960	1970	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total imports	**5,623**	**11,720**	**68,473**	**80,409**	**83,315**	**88,874**	**95,971**	**107,316**	**114,698**
Machinery and equipment	1,673	4,166	23,198	29,451	30,941	36,146	39,746	43,863	44,111
Transportation equipment	659	1,232	4,674	6,509	7,571	8,234	8,300	9,109	8,492
Fuels, lubricants, and related materials	237	226	1,126	3,420	3,048	2,457	3,609	4,619	3,402
Natural gas, coal and coke	93	144	208	316	314	285	1,055	1,226	1,001
Petroleum and petroleum products	144	82	918	3,104	2,734	2,172	2,554	3,393	2,401
Ores and concentrates	314	304	881	1,030	1,058	1,245	1,376	1,436	1,642
Base metals and manufactures	545	691	4,653	4,656	4,897	5,263	5,480	6,231	5,427
Ferrous metals	373	593	4,635	4,644	4,886	5,252	5,468	6,218	5,413
Rolled ferrous metals	338	568	4,335	4,398	4,597	4,997	5,185	5,938	5,216
Nonferrous metals	172	98	18	12	11	10	12	13	14
Tin	35	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
Chemicals	149	493	3,275	3,256	3,744	3,990	4,516	4,924	5,404
Rubber and rubber products	196	194	351 [b]	213 [b]	191	196	246	132	179
Wood and wood products	105	248	1,369	1,000	1,046	1,112	1,140	1,300	1,419
Textile raw materials and semimanufactures	364	561	1,493	1,312	1,410	1,196	1,441	1,686	1,814
Cotton fiber	180	249	96	317	304	130	137	170	135
Wool fiber	118	120	502	355	465	459	642	823	946
Agricultural products	NA	2,303	17,437	18,719	17,546	14,779	15,528	16,572	19,241
Grain [c]	NA	135	5,114	6,816	5,950	2,868	2,463	3,905	4,990
Other agricultural products	NA	2,168	12,323	11,903	11,596	11,911	13,065	12,667	14,251
Industrial consumer goods	960	2,137	8,254	9,266	10,317	11,709	12,239	13,332	16,047
Other and unspecified	467	397	6,436	8,086	9,117	10,781	10,650	13,220	16,012

EXPORTS [a]

Million US $

	1960	1970	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total exports [d]	**5,558**	**12,787**	**76,437**	**91,495**	**87,196**	**97,053**	**107,664**	**110,740**	**109,299**
Machinery and equipment	1,141	2,753	12,081	11,408	12,147	14,539	16,721	17,899	17,972
Fuels, lubricants, and related materials	902	1,986	35,908	49,743	45,910	45,938	50,017	47,612	44,547
Coal and coke [e]	242	408	1,695	1,730	1,836	2,230	2,282	2,458	2,390
Petroleum and petroleum products	657	1,469	27,851	38,001	33,843	31,987	36,066	32,519	29,629
Ores and concentrates	243	403	993	1,042	982	1,222	1,310	1,283	1,243
Iron ore	175	325	651	662	623	777	826	755	638
Base metals and manufactures	837	1,978	NA	NA	NA	4,440	4,771	5,010	5,316
Ferrous metals	642	1,351	3,551	3,534	3,616	4,439	4,771	5,010	5,316
Rolled ferrous metals	480	961	2,465	2,346	2,387	2,903	3,128	3,175	3,412
Nonferrous metals	195	627	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aluminum	35	184	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chemicals	150	334	2,025	2,707	2,837	2,770	2,979	3,559	3,592
Wood and wood products	305	831	3,093	2,575	2,638	3,289	3,502	3,908	3,810
Lumber	183	333	1,207	941	976	1,128	1,183	1,287	1,301
Textile raw materials and semimanufactures	358	437	1,435	1,142	1,155	1,350	1,647	1,764	1,717
Cotton fiber	288	372	1,357	1,000	1,008	1,145	1,374	1,441	1,464
Agricultural products	NA	1,451	2,690	2,158	2,157	2,401	2,870	3,003	2,873
Grain [c]	NA	399	310	305	235	157	168	213	212
Other agricultural products	NA	1,052	2,380	1,853	1,922	2,244	2,702	2,790	2,661
Industrial consumer goods	205	316	1,272	1,246	1,291	1,672	2,069	2,779	2,524
Other and unspecified	715	2,298	16,940	19,474	18,079	19,432	21,798	23,923	25,705

a Official Soviet statistics using US dollar exchange rates for the Soviet foreign exchange ruble as announced by the State Bank of the USSR. Imports and exports are f.o.b.
b Only natural rubber reported c Excluding wheat flour. d The major components do not add up to the total export figure for the 1980-85 period because the Soviet Union released data for total exports but withheld data on exports of base metals and manufactures. e Including small amounts of charcoal and other solid fuels.

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's Handbook of Economic Statistics 1990. Tables 137 & 138. Pp. 166 & 167.

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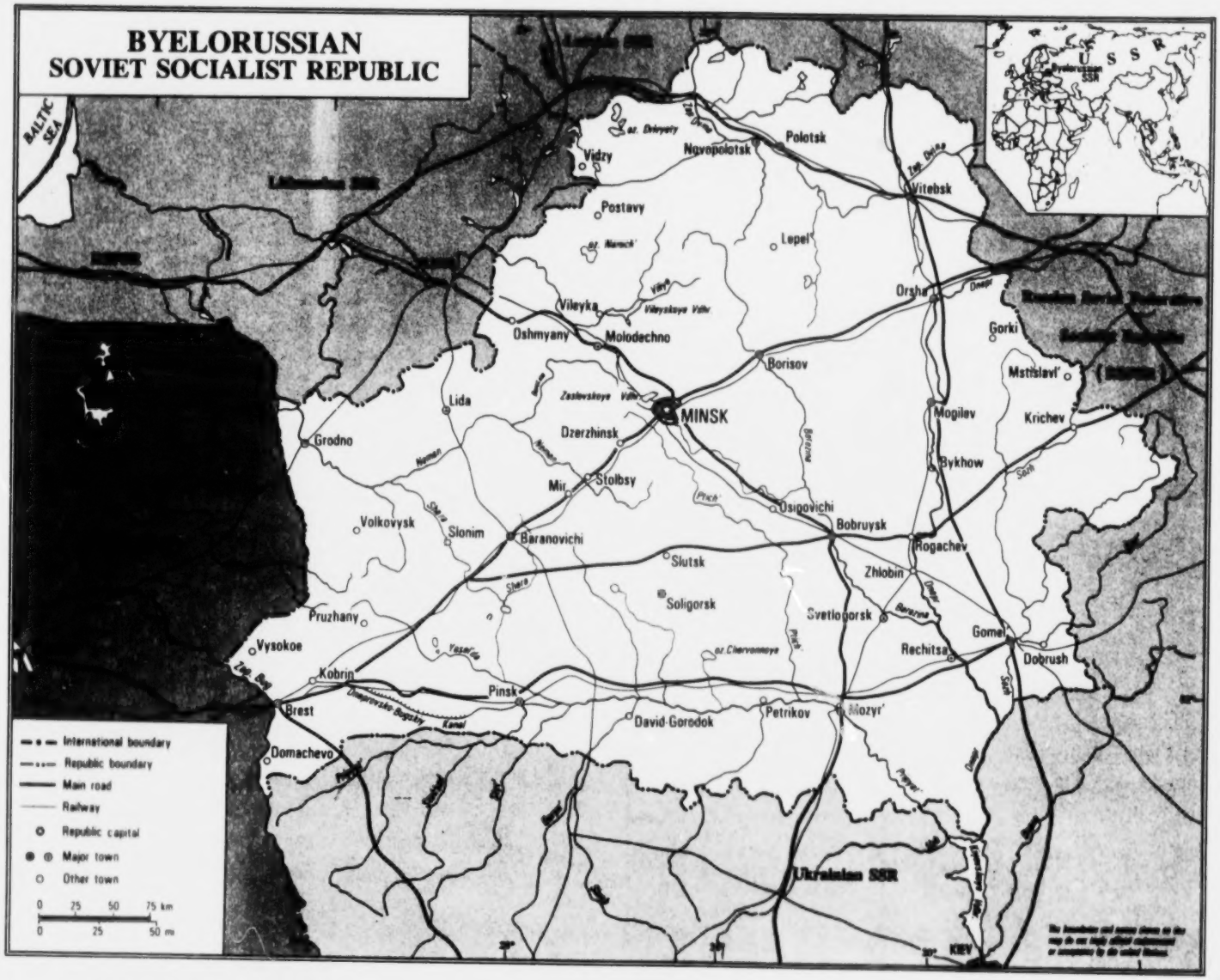

Map No. 3373 United Nations June 1986

THE UKRAINE: Just East of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania

United Nations Map No. 3370. June 1986.
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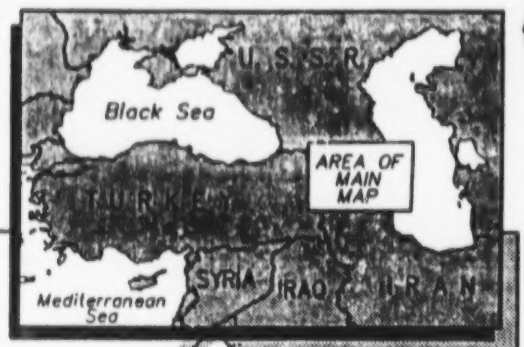
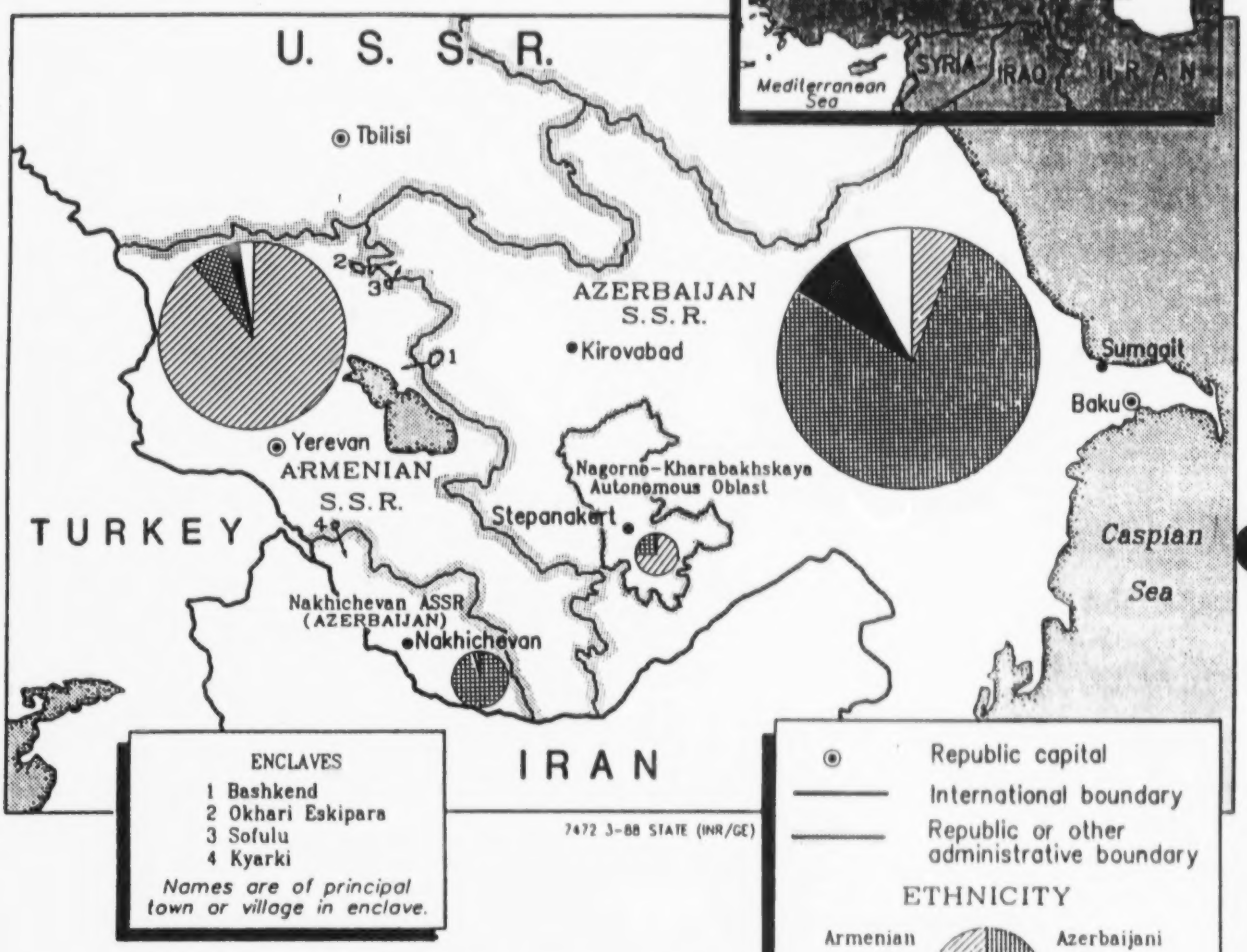
ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN: ETHNIC PROFILES OF TWO OF THE USSR REPUBLICS





ENCLAVES
1 Bashkend
2 Okhari Eskipara
3 Sofulu
4 Kyarki

Names are of principal town or village in enclave.

◉ Republic capital
——— International boundary
——— Republic or other administrative boundary

ETHNICITY

Size of circle represents total population of region. Circle above equals 1,000,000.

	Armenian	Azerbaijani	Russian	Others	Total
Armenian S.S.R.	2,724,975	160,841	70,336	81,107	3,037,259
Azerbaijan S.S.R.*	349,004	4,478,864	470,183	488,005	5,786,056
Nagorno-Kharabakh	123,076	37,264	1,265	576	162,181
Nakhichevan ASSR	3,406	229,968	3,607	3,478	240,459

* Not including Nakhichevan ASSR or Nagorno-Karabakh.

Source: U.S. Department of State. Bureau of Intelligence and Research. The Geographer. Geographic Notes. No. 8, July 29, 1988.

THE BALTIC REPUBLICS ARE THREE OF THE USSR'S 15 REPUBLICS

R.S.F.S.R.[2] The Kaliningrad Oblast of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic

Source: U.S. Department of State, March 1990.

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WORLD PRODUCTION OF MAJOR MINERAL COMMODITIES, BY SELECTED COMMODITY: 1983 TO 1987

[Metric ton = 1.023 short tons]

COMMODITY	Unit	1983	1984	1985	1986, prel.	1987, est.	Leading producers, 1987
MINERAL FUELS							
Coal	Mil. metric tons	4,010	4,225	4,457	4,585	4,696	China: Mainland, U.S., Soviet Union.
Gas, natural, marketed	Tril. cu. ft	55.0	60.0	62.0	63.5	68.1	Soviet Union, U.S., Canada.
Natural gas liquids [1]	Mil. barrels [2]	1,439	1,626	1,612	1,638	1,610	United States, Soviet Union, Algeria.
Petroleum, crude	Mil. barrels [2]	19,333	19,838	19,581	20,400	20,475	Soviet Union, U.S., Saudi Arabia.
Petroleum, refined	Mil. barrels [2]	20,640	22,412	21,510	22,038	22,241	U.S., Soviet Union, Japan.
NONMETALLIC MINERALS							
Cement, hydraulic	Mil. metric tons	916	939	959	1,000	1,033	China: Mainland, Soviet Union, U.S.
Diamond, gem and industrial [1]	1,000 carats	55,392	63,452	66,014	91,756	93,029	Australia, Zaire, Botswana.
Nitrogen in ammonia	Mil. metric tons	80.4	88.0	89.5	90.1	93.0	Soviet Union, China: Mainland, U.S.
Phosphate rock	Mil. metric tons	141	152	149	139	145	U.S., Soviet Union, Morocco.
Potash, marketable	Mil. metric tons	27.4	29.3	29.2	28.8	29.8	Soviet Union, Canada, East Germany.
Salt	Mil. metric tons	159	172	173	177	183	U.S., China: Mainland, Soviet Union.
Sulfur, elemental basis	Mil. metric tons	49.8	51.9	54.3	54.1	54.2	U.S., Soviet Union, Canada.
METALS							
Aluminum [3]	Mil. metric tons	13.9	15.7	15.4	15.3	16.0	U.S., Soviet Union, Canada.
Bauxite, gross weight	Mil. metric tons	78.7	87.8	84.5	86.1	90.3	Australia, Guinea, Jamaica.
Chromite, gross weight [1]	1,000 metric tons	8,211	9,776	10,514	11,090	10,987	South Africa, Soviet Union, Albania.
Copper, metal content [4]	1,000 metric tons	7,659	7,969	8,080	8,125	8,475	Chile, U.S., Canada.
Gold, metal content	Mil. troy ounces	45.2	46.8	49.2	51.6	52.5	South Africa, Soviet Union, U.S.
Iron ore, gross weight [5]	Mil. metric tons	740	836	858	868	883	Soviet Union, Brazil, Australia.
Lead, metal content [4]	1,000 metric tons	3,357	3,262	3,428	3,376	3,454	Australia, Soviet Union, Canada.
Manganese ore, gross weight	Mil. metric tons	21.9	23.7	24.3	23.7	22.7	Soviet Union, South Africa, Brazil.
Nickel, metal content [4]	1,000 metric tons	674	769	801	757	785	Canada, Soviet Union, Australia.
Steel, crude	Mil. metric tons	683	710	717	710	730	Soviet Union, Japan, U.S.
Tin, metal content [4]	1,000 metric tons	197	198	189	179	180	Malaysia, Brazil, Indonesia.
Zinc, metal content [4]	1,000 metric tons	6,283	6,524	6,601	6,829	7,144	Canada, Soviet Union, Australia.

[1] Excludes China: Mainland. [2] 42-gallon barrels. [3] Unalloyed ingot metal. [4] Mine output. [5] Includes iron ore concentrates and iron ore agglomerates.

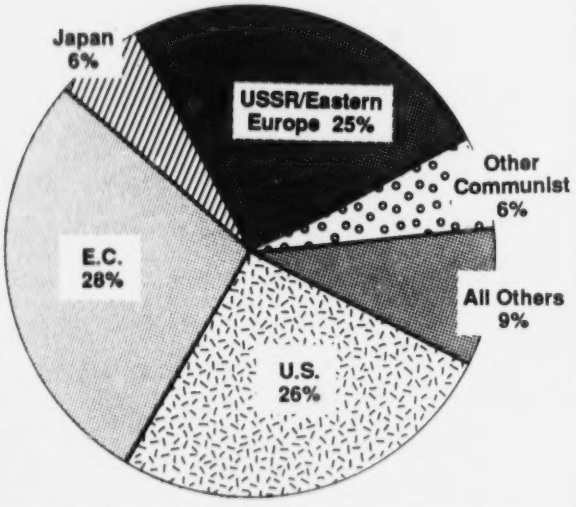
Source: 1990 Statistical Abstract of the United States, Table 1469, P. 851.

USSR IS WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF CRUDE STEEL: 20% OF WORLD'S TOTAL IN 1989

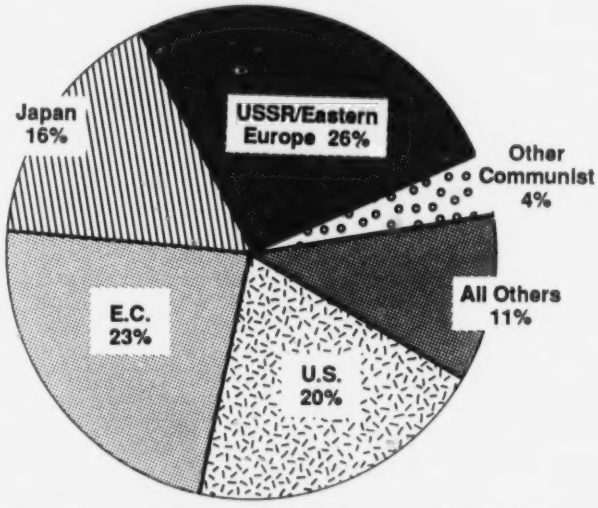
USSR/Eastern Europe* | United States
European Community (EC) | Other Communist
Japan | All Others

In 1960 USSR/Eastern Europe had 25%
Japan had 6%
U.S. had 26%
In 1989 USSR/Eastern Europe had 28%
Japan had 15%
U.S. had 12%

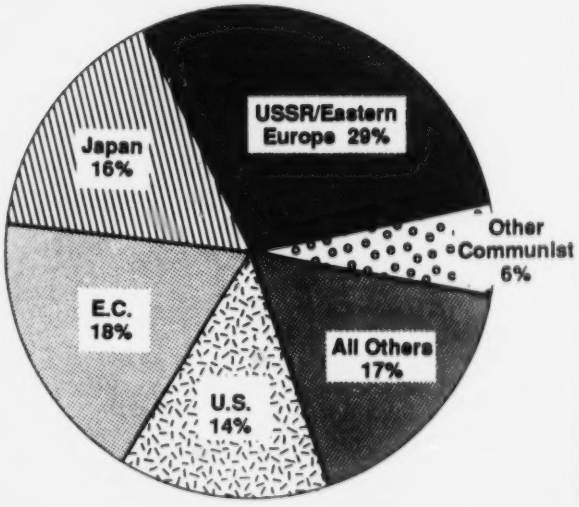
1960 Total: 346 Million Metric Tons



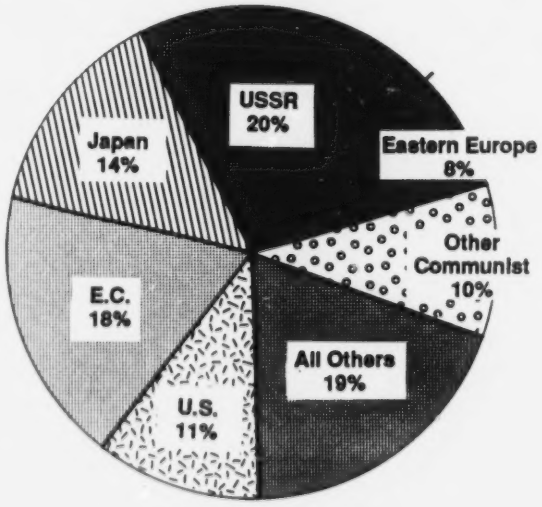
1970 Total: 594 Million Metric Tons



1980 Total: 714 Million Metric Tons



1989 Total: 784 Million Metric Tons



* Eastern Europe: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania.

World Eagle charts based on those in U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's Handbook of Economic Statistics 1987. Pp. 18 & 152. And in 1990 edition, Figure 5, P. 19 and Table 110, P. 129.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY, 1980 AND 1987

[Metric ton = 1.1023 short tons. See text, section 31, for general comments about the data. For additional data qualifications for countries, see source]

COUNTRY	ENERGY CONSUMED [1] (coal equiv.)				ELECTRIC ENERGY PRODUCTION [2] (bil. kWh)		CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION [3] (mil. metric tons)		COAL PRODUCTION [4] (mil. metric tons)	
	Total (mil. metric tons)		Per capita (kilograms)							
	1980	1987	1980	1987	1980	1987	1980	1987	1980	1987
World, total	8,544.3	9,863.6	1,919	1,921	8,347	10,467	2,979	2,787	2,726	3,334
United States	2,364.5	2,322.9	10,366	9,542	[5] 2,354	[5] 2,886	434.2	418.6	710.4	781.1
Algeria	24.8	33.3	1,327	1,441	7.1	13.4	47.4	33.1	(Z)	[6] (Z)
Argentina	49.3	59.5	1,746	1,912	39.7	52.2	25.3	22.0	.4	.4
Australia [7]	91.2	110.6	6,195	6,845	96.1	132.2	18.9	25.1	72.5	147.8
Austria	30.5	30.1	4,058	4,018	42.0	50.2	1.5	1.1	(Z)	(Z)
Bahrain	4.4	6.8	12,651	14,690	1.7	3.0	2.4	2.0	(NA)	(NA)
Bangladesh [8]	3.8	6.9	44	64	2.7	5.9	(Z)	(Z)	(X)	(X)
Belgium	59.1	55.1	5,997	5,560	53.8	62.4	(X)	(X)	6.3	[9] 4.4
Brazil	92.5	106.5	763	767	139.5	202.3	9.1	28.5	5.2	6.9
Bulgaria	47.3	53.1	5,254	5,912	34.8	43.5	[9] .3	[9] .3	.3	.2
Burma [10]	2.2	2.7	62	66	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.0	(Z)	(Z)
Canada	254.2	256.5	10,547	9,915	377.5	496.3	70.4	75.2	20.2	32.7
Chile	11.4	11.8	1,025	938	11.8	15.6	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.6
China: Mainland	562.8	800.8	571	749	300.6	497.3	105.9	134.1	595.8	926.0
Taiwan [11]	37.8	(NA)	2,126	(NA)	43.8	(NA)	.2	(NA)	2.6	(X)
Colombia	23.8	24.5	923	817	22.9	35.4	6.5	19.4	4.9	14.6
Cuba	13.6	14.5	1,394	1,442	9.9	13.6	.3	.9	(X)	(X)
Czechoslovakia	97.4	96.2	6,364	6,311	72.7	85.8	.1	.1	[9] 26.3	[9] 25.7
Denmark	26.9	27.4	5,254	5,346	27.1	29.4	.3	4.6	(X)	(X)
East Germany	121.8	131.3	7,276	7,891	98.8	114.2	.1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Ecuador	5.7	6.2	708	627	3.4	5.7	10.4	8.9	(NA)	(NA)
Egypt	20.1	33.8	488	674	18.9	32.5	29.4	45.2	(X)	(X)
Ethiopia	.9	1.2	27	28	.7	.8	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
Finland	26.4	28.1	5,514	5,892	[9] 38.7	[9] 53.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
France [12]	237.3	206.9	4,409	3,720	[9] 248.4	[9] 356.2	1.2	3.2	[9] 20.2	[9] 16.3
Greece	20.1	24.5	2,088	2,452	22.7	30.1	(Z)	1.1	(X)	(X)
Hong Kong	7.3	10.6	1,448	1,891	12.6	23.8	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)
Hungary	40.6	40.5	3,787	3,819	23.9	29.7	2.0	1.9	[9] 3.1	[9] 2.4
India [10]	139.4	220.5	202	275	119.3	217.5	9.4	30.1	109.1	177.0
Indonesia	34.7	47.2	230	274	14.2	34.8	77.6	64.6	.3	1.7
Iran [10]	45.7	65.9	1,177	1,286	22.4	37.9	72.7	113.4	[9] .9	[9] 1.2
Iraq	10.7	12.5	807	735	11.4	22.9	130.1	101.8	(NA)	(NA)
Ireland	11.1	12.5	3,288	3,462	10.9	12.6	(X)	(X)	.1	(Z)
Israel	8.8	12.2	2,273	2,794	12.5	17.5	(Z)	(Z)	(X)	(X)
Italy [13]	174.9	204.4	3,112	3,570	185.7	198.3	1.8	3.9	[9] (Z)	(Z)
Japan	434.8	456.1	3,726	3,741	577.5	699.0	.4	[9] .6	18.0	13.0
Kuwait [10]	8.9	17.1	5,019	9,191	9.4	18.4	84.1	81.4	(NA)	(NA)
Libya	7.3	11.0	2,456	3,023	4.8	14.3	88.3	48.8	(X)	(X)
Malaysia	12.2	20.8	882	1,283	10.2	17.4	13.2	24.3	(X)	(X)
Mexico	118.8	140.9	1,709	1,697	[9] 87.0	[9] 104.8	99.9	132.1	7.0	11.1
Morocco	6.4	7.8	319	336	4.9	7.1	(Z)	[9] (Z)	.7	.8
Netherlands	93.0	106.0	6,543	7,265	64.8	68.4	1.3	4.3	(Z)	[9] [10] (Z)
New Zealand [17]	10.0	12.7	3,152	3,858	22.0	27.0	.3	1.3	2.0	[9] 2.1
Nigeria	11.0	16.9	136	166	7.2	9.9	104.2	62.1	.2	[9] .1
North Korea	48.5	57.9	2,713	2,708	35.0	50.2	(X)	(X)	[9] 36.0	[9] 39.5
Norway [10]	26.3	26.3	6,423	6,782	84.1	103.8	24.6	47.6	.3	.4
Pakistan [8]	16.6	27.8	191	250	15.3	33.5	.5	2.0	1.5	2.4
Peru	12.0	11.7	693	564	9.8	14.2	9.6	8.8	[9] .1	[9] .2
Philippines	16.7	15.4	348	265	17.9	23.9	.5	.3	.3	1.2
Poland	176.8	181.5	4,935	4,810	121.9	145.8	.3	.1	193.1	193.0
Portugal	11.2	13.8	1,153	1,329	15.3	20.1	(X)	(X)	.2	.3
Romania	100.0	106.1	4,505	4,624	67.5	73.1	11.5	[9] 10.2	8.1	[9] 8.8
Saudi Arabia [10]	25.3	79.4	2,745	6,322	18.9	37.1	495.9	198.1	(NA)	(NA)
South Africa [10]	90.2	107.8	2,751	2,818	90.4	122.5	(X)	(X)	116.6	177.3
South Korea	52.3	74.2	1,373	1,760	40.1	80.3	(X)	(X)	18.6	24.3
Soviet Union	1,473.1	1,867.2	5,648	6,634	1,293.8	1,664.8	603.2	624.0	492.9	519.1
Spain	88.4	81.9	2,358	2,108	110.5	133.2	1.6	1.8	[9] 13.1	[9] 14.5
Sudan	1.5	1.5	62	64	1.0	1.1	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
Sweden	44.5	41.8	5,378	5,004	96.7	146.6	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Switzerland [14]	23.3	24.8	3,638	3,794	[9] 48.1	[9] 57.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Syria	7.3	11.5	836	1,025	3.8	7.2	8.3	12.2	(X)	(X)
Tanzania	.8	.9	44	38	.7	.9	(X)	(X)	(Z)	(Z)
Thailand	17.3	26.3	372	493	15.1	30.0	(Z)	1.0	(Z)	(Z)
Trinidad and Tobago	7.5	7.1	6,992	5,770	2.0	3.3	11.0	8.1	(NA)	(NA)
Tunisia	4.1	5.0	639	651	2.8	4.5	5.6	5.0	(X)	(X)
Turkey	31.9	52.4	718	998	23.3	44.4	2.3	2.6	3.6	3.5
United Arab Emirates	18.8	27.4	17,188	18,832	6.3	13.1	82.8	72.1	(NA)	(NA)
United Kingdom	271.0	290.8	4,850	5,107	294.9	300.2	78.9	117.8	[9] 130.1	[9] 104.4
Venezuela	49.0	55.1	3,140	3,018	35.9	54.7	114.8	95.5	(Z)	.1
Vietnam	6.6	7.4	122	118	3.8	5.3	(NA)	(NA)	5.2	5.6
West Germany	359.4	342.0	5,829	5,624	368.8	415.8	4.6	[9] [15] 3.8	94.5	82.4
Yugoslavia	48.0	56.7	2,152	2,423	59.4	80.8	4.2	3.9	.4	.4
Zaire	2.0	2.1	69	64	4.2	5.3	1.0	[9] 1.3	.1	[9] (Z)
Zambia	2.3	1.9	403	248	[9] 9.2	[9] 8.5	(X)	(X)	.6	.5

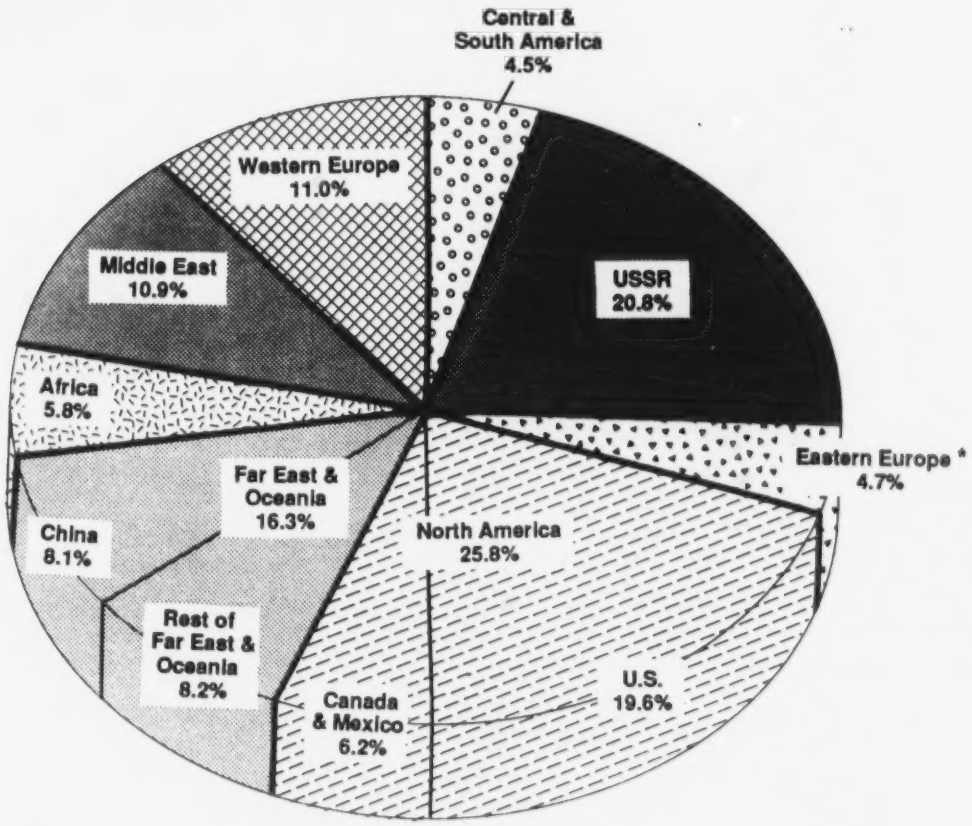
NA Not available. X Not applicable. Z Less than 50,000 metric tons.

[1] Based on apparent consumption of coal, lignite, petroleum products, natural gas, and hydro, nuclear, and geothermal electricity. [2] Comprises production by utilities generating primarily for public use, and production by industrial establishments generating primarily for own use. Relates to production at generating centers, including station use and transmission losses. [3] Includes shale oil, but excludes natural gasoline. Excludes lignite and brown coal, except as noted. [4] Net production, i.e. excluding station use. [5] United Nations Statistical Office estimate. [6] For year ending June 30 of year shown. [7] For year ending June 30 of year shown. [8] For year ending March 20 of year shown. [9] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data from Republic of China publications. [10] Includes Monaco. [11] For year ending April of year shown. [12] Includes San Marino. [13] For year ending March 31 for year shown. [14] Includes patent fuel and hard coal briquettes. [15] Includes share of production and consumption in the Neutral Zone. [16] For year ending March 31 for year shown. [17] Includes Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands. [18] Includes Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and Swaziland. [19] Includes Liechtenstein. [20] Includes inputs other than crude petroleum and natural gas liquids.

Source: Except as noted, Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, NY, *Energy Statistics Yearbook, 1987*. (Copyright.)

Source: 1990 Statistical Abstract of the United States, Table 1470, P. 852

Slightly More Than The U.S., THE USSR IS THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF PRIMARY ENERGY



World Total In 1988: 333.08 Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu

* Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania

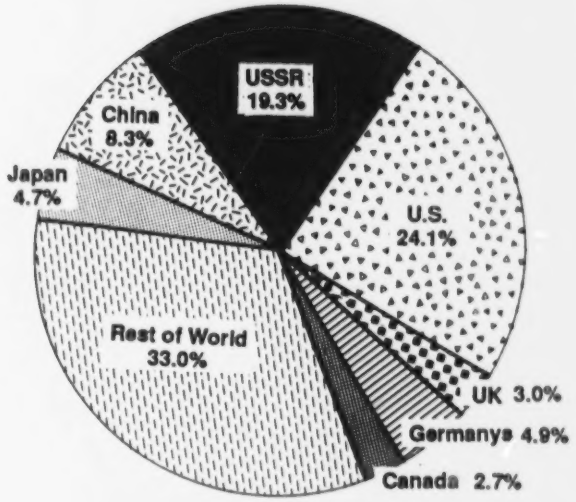
World Eagle chart. Data from U.S. Department of Energy. Energy Information Administration. International Energy Annual 1988. Table HL1

USSR IS ONE OF THE WORLD'S TOP ENERGY PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS

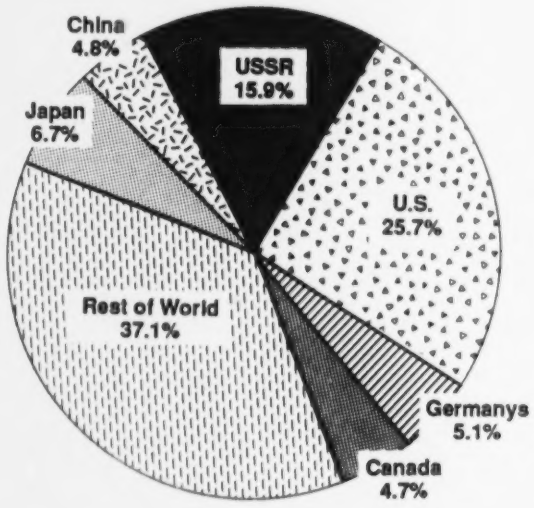
(Data for Year 1987)

– Also See Table on Preceding Page –

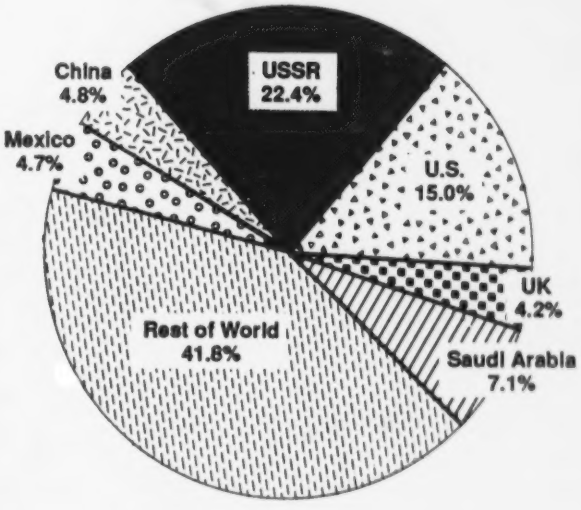
The Top Seven
ENERGY CONSUMED
(Shares of World Total)



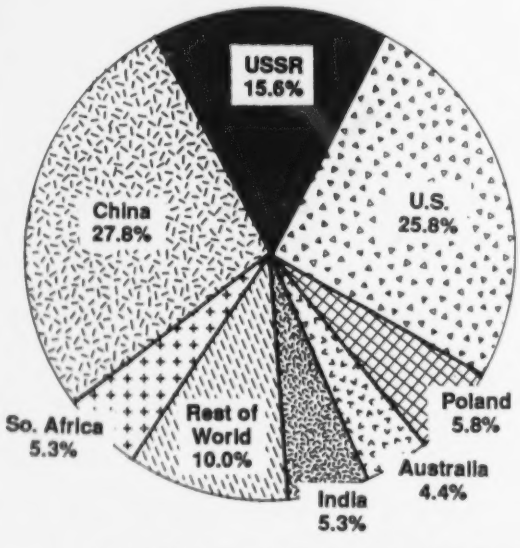
The Top Six
ELECTRIC ENERGY PRODUCTION
(Shares of World Total)



The Top Six
CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION
(Shares of World Total)



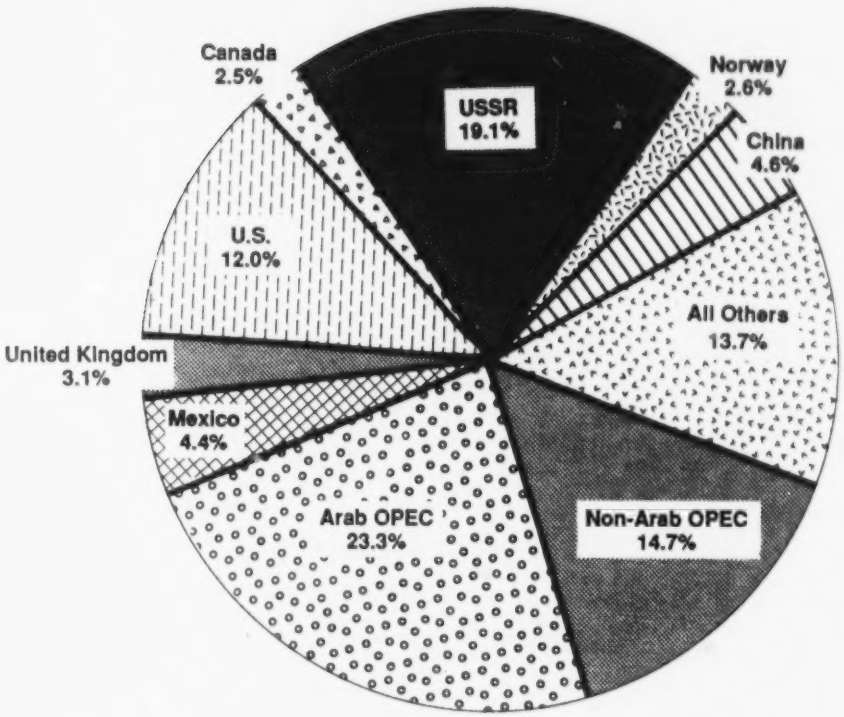
The Top Seven
COAL PRODUCTION
(Shares of World Total)



World Eagle charts. Data from 1990 Statistical Abstract of the United States. Table 1470. Pp. 852-853.

USSR SHARE OF WORLD OIL PRODUCTION ESTIMATED AT 19.1% FOR 1990

Total World Production (1,000 b/d): 60,317.0



World Shares Produced by the 13 OPEC Member Nations

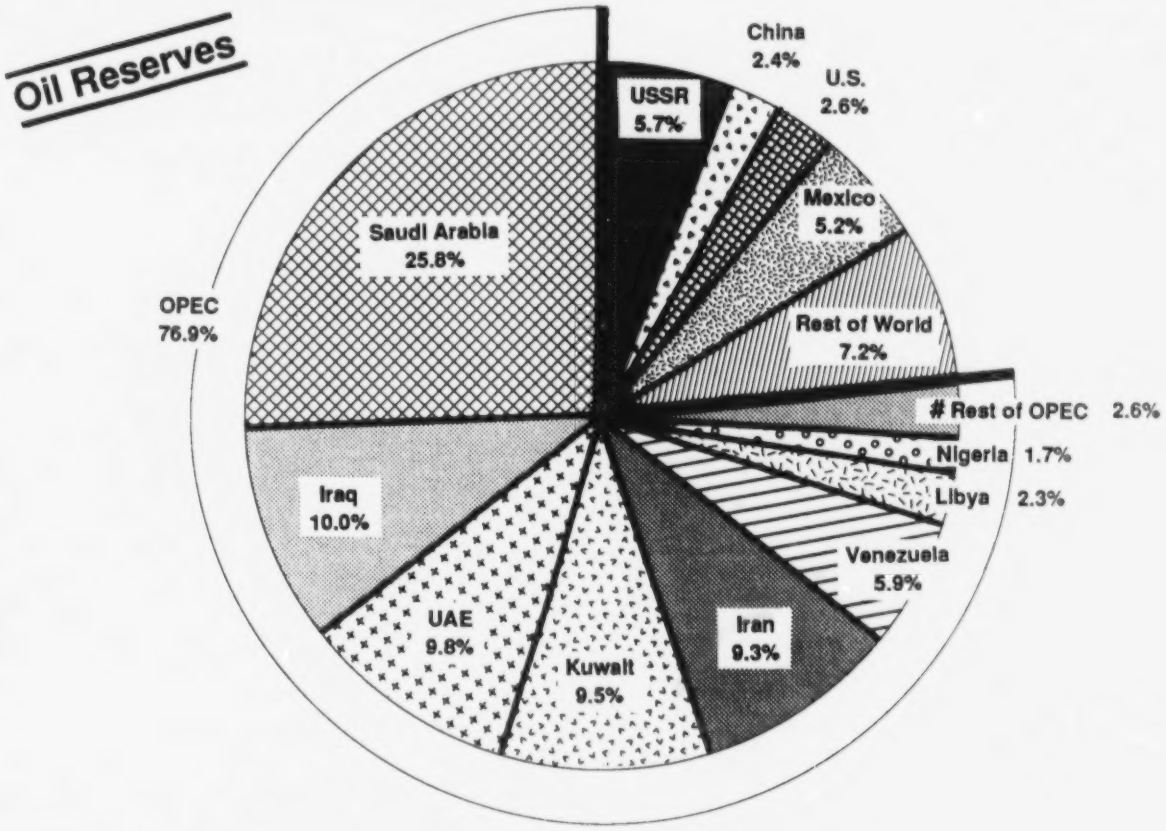
(Percent of World Production)

Arab OPEC		Non-Arab OPEC	
Algeria	1.3%	Ecuador	0.5%
Iraq	3.5%	Gabon	0.4%
Kuwait	1.8%	Indonesia	2.1%
Libya	2.3%	Iran	5.2%
Qatar	0.6%	Nigeria	3.0%
Saudi Arabia	10.3%	Venezuela	3.5%
UAE	3.5%	TOTAL	14.7%
TOTAL	23.3%		

World Eagle chart and table. Data from "The Worldwide Report" by Oil and Gas Journal, 1990 Year-end issue.

USSR'S SHARE OF THE WORLD'S ESTIMATED PROVED RESERVES OF OIL IS ONLY 5.7%, BUT ONLY SIX COUNTRIES ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE MORE

All reserves figures except those for the USSR are reported as proved reserves recoverable with present technology and prices. USSR figures are "explored reserves" which includes proved, probable, and some possible.



January 1, 1991 Total Estimated Proved Reserves of Oil: 999,113,472 (1,000 bbl)

		(1,000 bbl)	
*1.	Saudi Arabia	257,504,000	25.8%
*2.	Iraq	100,000,000	10.0%
*3.	UAE	98,100,000	9.8%
*4.	Kuwait	94,525,000	9.5%
*5.	Iran	92,850,000	9.3%
*6.	Venezuela	59,040,000	5.9%
7.	USSR	57,000,000	5.7%
8.	Mexico	51,983,000	5.2
9.	U.S.	26,177,000	2.6%
10.	China	24,000,000	2.4%
*11.	Libya	22,800,000	2.3%
*12.	Nigeria	17,100,000	1.7%

		(1,000 bbl)	
*14.	Indonesia	11,050,000	1.1%
*15.	Algeria	9,200,000	0.9%
16.	India	7,997,100	0.8%
17.	Norway	7,609,412	0.8%
18.	Canada	5,782,949	0.6%
19.	Divided (Neutral) Zone	5,000,000	0.5%
20.	Egypt	4,500,000	0.5%
*21.	Qatar	4,500,000	0.4%
22.	Oman	4,300,000	0.4%
23.	Yemen	4,000,000	0.4%
24.	United Kingdom	3,825,000	0.4%

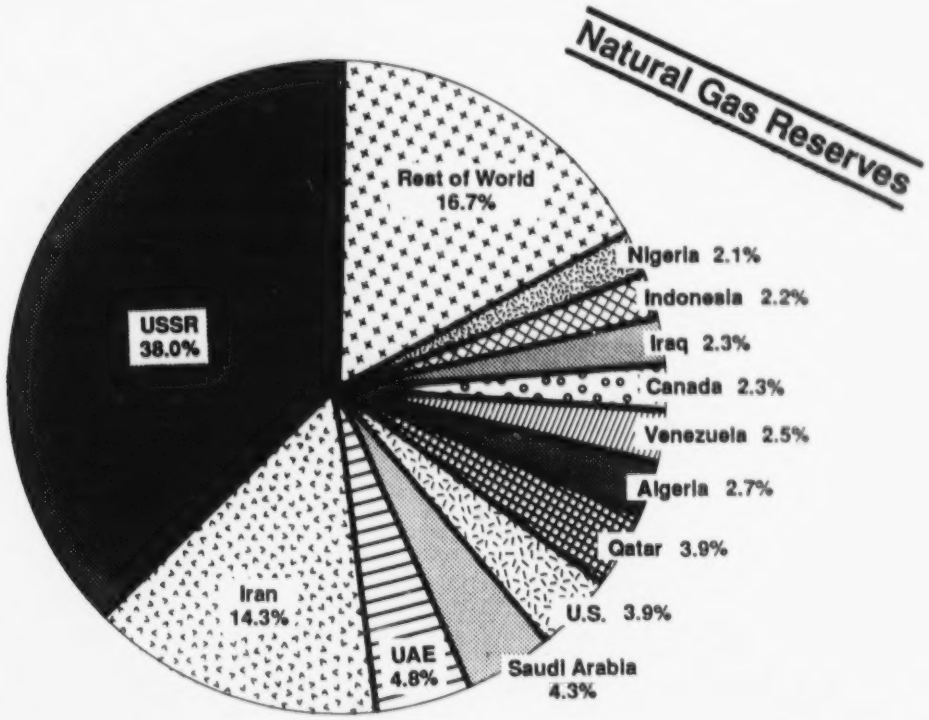
*** These eleven are members of OPEC. Ecuador and Gabon are also.**

 # Indonesia, Algeria, Qatar, Ecuador, Gabon

World Eagle chart and table. Data from "The Worldwide Report" by Oil and Gas Journal, 1990 Year-end issue.

USSR HAS FAR AND AWAY THE WORLD'S LARGEST SHARE OF NATURAL GAS RESERVES

All reserves figures except those for the USSR and Canada are reported as proved reserves recoverable with present technology and prices. USSR figures are "explored reserves" which includes proved, probable, and some possible. Canadian gas figure, under criteria adopted by Canadian Petroleum Association for the first time in 1980, includes proved and some possible.



WORLD: 4,208,315 (10^9 cu.ft.)

		(10^9 cu. ft.)				(10^9 cu. ft.)	
1.	USSR	1,600,000	38.8%	13.	Indonesia	91,450	2.2%
2.	Iran	600,350	14.3%	14.	Mexico	72,744	1.7%
3.	UAE	200,400	4.8%	15.	Netherlands	60,900	1.4%
4.	Saudi Arabia	180,355	4.3%	16.	Malaysia	56,900	1.4%
5.	U.S.	166,208	3.9%	17.	Kuwait	48,500	1.2%
6.	Qatar	163,200	3.9%	18.	Libya	43,000	1.0%
7.	Algeria	114,700	2.7%	19.	China	35,300	0.8%
8.	Venezuela	105,688	2.5%	20.	Argentina	27,000	0.6%
9.	Canada	97,589	2.3%	21.	India	25,049	0.6%
10.	Iraq	95,000	2.3%	22.	United Kingdom	19,775	0.5%
11.	Nigeria	87,400	2.1%	23.	Pakistan	19,449	0.5%
12.	Norway	60,674	1.4%	24.	Australia	15,433	0.4%

World Eagle chart and table. Data from "The Worldwide Report," by Oil and Gas Journal, 1990 Year-end issue.

HERE'S HOW THE USSR COMPARES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES IN TELEPHONES & NEWSPAPERS, AND TV & RADIO RECEIVERS

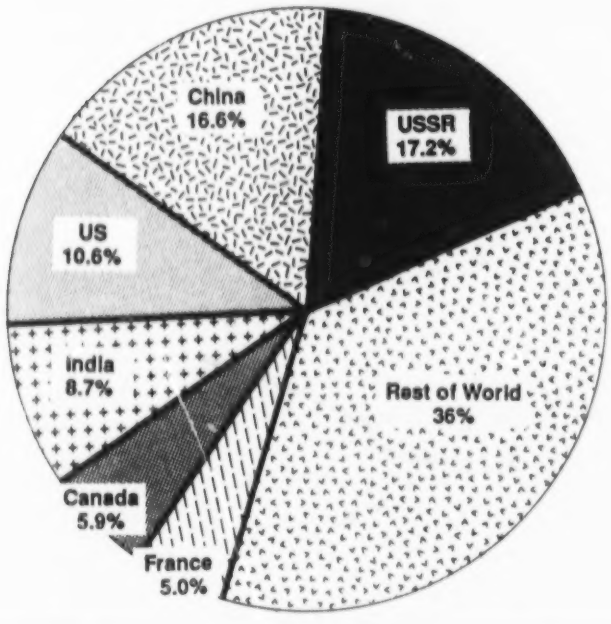
COUNTRY	Telephones per 100 population,[1] 1987	Daily newspaper circulation, copies per 1,000 population,[2] 1986	Television receivers per 1,000 population,[3] 1987	Radio receivers per 1,000 population,[4] 1987
United States	[5] 76.0	259	811	2,119
Algeria	3.8	36	70	227
Argentina	11.6	(NA)	217	659
Australia	[5] 55.0	264	483	1,270
Austria	52.5	358	480	[7] 358
Bangladesh	[5] .1	7	3	40
Belgium	47.8	221	[7] 320	[7] 465
Bolivia	[5] 2.9	[5] 50	77	527
Brazil	9.3	[6] 48	191	368
Bulgaria	[10] 20.0	316	[7] 189	[7] 221
Burma	[10] .1	[5] 74	1	79
Cambodia	(NA)	(NA)	[5] 7	[5] 106
Canada	78.0	225	577	953
Chile	6.5	[5] 115	163	335
China:				
Mainland	.7	[5] 29	17	184
Taiwan	[5] 31.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Colombia	8.0	(NA)	108	167
Costa Rica	14.7	[5] 72	79	258
Cuba	5.4	107	193	334
Cyprus	39.8	124	132	250
Czechoslovakia	24.6	332	[7] 285	[7] 258
Denmark	86.4	367	[7] 386	[7] 451
Dominican Republic	[11] 2.9	42	79	164
East Germany	23.3	570	754	863
Ecuador	3.6	[5] 64	81	292
Egypt	2.8	50	83	310
El Salvador	2.7	(NA)	82	401
Ethiopia	.3	1	2	193
Finland	[6] 61.7	543	[7] 374	991
France	[6] 60.8	193	[7] 333	893
Ghana	.6	[5] 35	13	293
Greece	41.3	(NA)	[7] 175	411
Guatemala	[5] 1.6	(NA)	37	65
Honduras	1.2	65	67	376
Hong Kong	47.0	(NA)	241	833
Hungary	15.2	262	402	586
Iceland	[10] 52.5	[5] 469	[7] 297	[7] 820
India	[12] .6	28	[7] 7	77
Indonesia	.5	16	40	145
Iran	[12] 3.9	[5] 22	53	236
Iraq	[5] 5.6	(NA)	64	199
Ireland	[5] 26.5	181	[7] 226	580
Israel	[13] 44.5	(NA)	264	470
Italy	[14] 48.8	99	[7] 257	786
Jamaica	[5] [13] 6.0	45	[8] 106	400
Japan	[5] [13] 55.5	566	587	863
Kenya	1.4	13	6	90
Kuwait	18.1	[5] 197	261	327
Lebanon	(NA)	(NA)	302	772
Luxembourg	[15] 41.2	(NA)	249	621
Madagascar	[5] .4	6	6	193
Malaysia	9.1	323	140	436
Mexico	[5] 9.6	127	120	241
Morocco	1.5	(NA)	[7] 56	206
Netherlands	63.9	[5] 310	469	908
New Zealand	[13] 69.7	328	369	923
Nicaragua	[5] 1.6	[5] 47	60	237
Nigeria	[5] .3	[5] 6	6	163
Norway	[5] 62.2	530	[7] 348	790
Pakistan	.7	(NA)	14	86
Panama	10.7	[5] 61	163	220
Paraguay	2.5	(NA)	24	165
Peru	[5] 3.1	(NA)	84	241
Philippines	[5] 1.5	(NA)	36	135
Poland	12.2	200	[7] 263	[7] 289
Portugal	20.2	47	[7] 159	212
Puerto Rico	[5] [13] 20.3	171	247	675
Romania	(NA)	159	[7] 166	288
Saudi Arabia	[5] 11.3	(NA)	268	272
Singapore	44.2	357	[7] 214	[7] 306
South Africa	[13] 14.3	45	97	319
South Korea	25.5	(NA)	194	986
Soviet Union	[5] 11.3	442	314	685
Spain	39.6	75	368	295
Sri Lanka	.8	31	31	187
Sudan	[5] .4	[5] 5	52	229
Sweden	[10] 89.0	534	[7] 395	875
Switzerland	[5] 85.6	500	405	[7] 400
Syria	5.9	15	58	231
Thailand	[5] 1.9	(NA)	103	174
Trinidad and Tobago	[10] 9.6	146	290	457
Tunisia	4.1	[5] 39	68	171
Turkey	9.1	(NA)	172	160
United Kingdom	[5] [13] 52.4	421	434	1,145
Uruguay	14.9	(NA)	173	594
Venezuela	9.2	[5] 186	142	395
West Germany	65.0	344	[7] 385	954
Yugoslavia	[5] 15.4	108	[7] 175	[7] 194
Zimbabwe	3.2	24	22	85

NA Not available. [1] As of December 31, except as noted. Comprises public and private telephones installed which can be connected to a central exchange. [2] Publications containing general news and appearing at least 4 times a week; may range in size from a single sheet to 50 or more pages. Circulation data refer to average circulation per issue or number of printed copies per issue and include copies sold outside the country. [3] Estimated number of sets in use, except as noted. [4] Data cover estimated number of receivers in use, except as noted, and apply to all types of receivers for radio broadcasts to the public, including receivers connected to a radio "redistribution system" but excluding television sets. [5] For 1984. [6] For 1985. [7] Number of licensee issued. [8] For 1982. [9] For 1986. [10] For 1983. [11] For 1980. [12] As of March 31. [13] As of March 21. [14] Includes San Marino. [15] For 1981.

Source: 1990 Statistical Abstract of the United States. Table 1455. P. 844.

IN 1986, USSR WAS WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF WHEAT

Followed by China, US, India, Canada, France



World Eagle chart.

WHEAT, RICE, AND CORN PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY: 1984 TO 1986

[In thousands of metric tons. Rice data cover rough and paddy. Data for each country pertain to the calendar year in which all or most of the crop was harvested. See text, section 31, for general comments concerning quality of the data]

COUNTRY	WHEAT			RICE			CORN		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
World, total	519,457	506,034	535,842	470,284	474,728	475,533	452,753	488,325	480,809
United States	70,618	65,999	56,792	6,296	6,120	6,097	194,928	225,478	209,632
Argentina	13,220	8,700	8,900	476	410	405	9,500	11,530	12,400
Australia	16,666	16,127	17,356	632	884	687	238	291	228
Belgium [1]	1,330	1,215	[2] 1,265	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	53	[2] 90	[2] 58
Brazil	1,983	4,323	5,433	9,027	9,019	10,399	21,164	22,020	20,510
Burma	214	206	246	14,255	15,219	[3] 15,000	303	323	[3] 350
Canada	21,199	24,252	31,850	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7,024	7,472	6,694
China: Mainland [3]	87,817	85,812	89,002	181,193	171,417	177,000	73,600	64,056	65,560
Egypt	1,815	1,872	1,929	2,236	2,310	[2] 2,450	3,170	[2] 3,982	[2] 3,801
France	32,977	28,890	26,567	36	62	60	10,493	12,409	10,792
Greece	2,308	1,789	2,200	92	103	102	2,091	1,948	2,070
Hungary	7,392	6,578	5,803	33	38	44	6,686	6,818	7,214
India	45,476	44,069	46,885	67,553	96,306	90,000	8,442	6,890	8,000
Indonesia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	38,136	39,033	39,275	5,288	4,330	5,767
Iran	[2] 5,500	6,861	7,126	1,600	1,523	1,569	[2] 50	[2] 50	[2] 50
Iraq	471	1,406	[2] 1,100	109	149	[2] 145	30	41	[2] 36
Italy	10,057	8,516	9,070	1,009	1,123	1,082	6,672	6,309	6,560
Japan	741	874	876	14,848	14,578	14,559	2	2	1
Mexico	4,505	5,267	4,772	484	809	523	12,910	13,957	12,154
Pakistan	10,882	11,703	13,923	4,973	4,437	5,241	1,028	1,009	1,067
South Korea	17	11	[2] 5	7,970	7,855	7,790	133	132	113
Soviet Union	88,800	78,100	92,300	2,720	2,570	2,800	13,600	14,400	12,500
Sweden	1,776	1,338	1,714	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Thailand	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	19,905	20,264	19,100	4,226	4,934	4,197
United Kingdom	14,970	12,046	13,874	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	[2] 1	[2] 1	[2] 1
Vietnam	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15,506	15,875	16,197	525	600	[2] 600
West Germany	10,223	9,866	10,406	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,026	1,204	1,302
Yugoslavia	5,595	4,859	4,778	36	36	48	11,312	9,896	12,502

NA Not available. [1] Includes Luxembourg. [2] Unofficial figure. [3] FAO estimate.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy, *1986 FAO Production Yearbook*, vol. 40 (copyright).

Source: 1990 Statistical Abstract of the United States. Table 1474. P. 855

MAP OF USSR

Source: U.S. Department of State.

AS COMMUNISM FADES, RELIGION RESURGES IN SOVIET UNION

The following article by Paul Quinn-Judge of The Boston Globe staff appeared in that paper October 8, 1990, page 1, and is reprinted courtesy of The Boston Globe.

MOSCOW -- "By the first snows, we'll have windows in," said Pavel Pozhidayev, staring at the plywood panels that cover the window frames of the 19th century Church of the Nativity.

"Next spring we'll start rebuilding the tower. Then the place will look like a regular construction site," Pozhidayev, a church elder, added proudly.

A regular service had just ended at the church, perched high on a hill at Krylatskoye, on the outskirts of Moscow. The congregation of about 50, mostly women, had just stood through two hours of liturgy and the plaintively beautiful singing of a small choir.

A baby had been blessed; two small boys from the local children's home -- miserably dressed, with pinched, old men's faces and darting eyes -- had taken communion and been rewarded with a handful of candles. Two young and expensively dressed couples hovered at the back of the church, waiting to see the priest, obviously feeling slightly out of place among the more simply dressed parishioners.

As they left, congregation members picked up computer printouts with a schedule of coming services.

When the Church of the Nativity reopened in the summer of 1989, patches of blackened plaster still showed faint traces of faded religious decoration. But the crumbling building more clearly revealed signs of how it had been used during religion's long hibernation in the Soviet Union: first as a shed for hay; then, as the area became more gentrified, for the skis of a nearby ski track.

As communism fades, the wave of religious revival sweeping across the Soviet Union seems to be accelerating. For many believers, the resurgence is a miracle. To less engaged observers, it is a further sign of the way the country is shrugging off 70 communist-dominated years of history, and picking up its development where it stopped with the outbreak of World War I in 1914.

And for some nonbelievers, there is concern that the resurgence of religion, both Christian and Moslem, may in today's turbulent times intersect with dangerous trends toward intolerance and nationalism in the USSR.

A law on freedom of conscience passed late last month by the Soviet Parliament legalized all religious activity, reversing 70 years of militant and often brutal atheism. But the law in many ways simply formalized a process that has been under way for the last few years.

After decades of exclusion, religious groups have been quietly moving back into the political and religious mainstream. Mosques are springing up across Central Asia. Jewish schools are being opened. And Christian denominations are starting their own newspapers..

Priests were allowed to run for political office for the first time last year. Members of Parliament include former prisoners of conscience, such as Father Gleb Yakunin, as well as representatives of the Russian Orthodox hierarchy. A Christian Democratic Party has been formed.

More than two years ago, Orthodox nuns started working with the country's first private charitable organization, Miloserdie, or Charity. The church in Leningrad is helping the British activist Victor Zorza establish the country's first hospice, which will provide care to terminally ill patients. And when the nearby local children's home in Krylatskoye wanted to hire new staff, it put up a small sign at the Church of the Nativity.

Members of the clergy or lay believers regularly turn up on television to give the "Sunday Sermon," a program initiated last year. The opposition-controlled Leningrad Television routinely covers major church services. And even the gilded cathedrals of the Kremlin are gradually opening their doors for services.

Bibles sell briskly on the black market for around 150 rubles -- the whole of a modest monthly salary. The nearest competitor seems to be Playboy magazine, offered for 100 rubles. The great religious philosophers of the turn of the century are being republished after 70 years of neglect.

Meanwhile, a dissident underground Orthodox church, bitterly critical of the conservatism of the official church hierarchy and of its long collaboration with the communist leadership, is gaining momentum. Some intellectuals are depressed and frustrated by the turn to religion.

continued

RELIGION RESURGES continued

For Aleksandr Bovin, a columnist for the newspaper Izvestia and an outspoken proreform radical, the return to Christianity among intellectuals is yet more proof of the Russian tendency to swing from one philosophical and political extreme to the other.

"I'm ashamed for us, for the Russian intelligentsia," he said of the newfound highbrow penchant for religion -- for "making the sign of the cross," as he described it.

The swing back to religion is "a sign of spiritual crisis, a lack of culture on our part," said Bovin. "Skepticism is a crucial element of intellect."

But Russia has never been strong on skepticism, he said. "We've all forgotten how to think."

Besides, he added, "Our church was always the most backward. We were famous for our drunken priests." Bovin's grandfather was a priest and died a forced laborer in 1935 on the White Sea canal, one of the first great forced labor projects of Stalinist times.

Other dissenters from the current religious mood, strikingly enough, demand anonymity before speaking. One deputy to the Supreme Soviet, a woman from a Moslem republic of Central Asia, had difficulty hiding her animosity to the Law on Conscience passed on Sept. 26. Asked why by a journalist, she replied with an impassioned speech.

The new law says nothing about the rights of Moslem women, she said bitterly.

"And you know why? We're afraid of public opinion" in the Moslem republics, she said.

"Mosques are being built in every small village and on every street block." Islamic law and traditions are reasserting themselves, she said.

Under these laws, she continued, "I am not supposed to be here. Me a deputy? I wouldn't even have the right to see men. I am not supposed to speak in public. I am not supposed to show my face. I have to be the wife of my husband and bring up my children. Women don't have any place, even in the mosque."

The deputy added she cannot say openly what she feels -- "that we shouldn't give" religion "so much freedom, because tomorrow it will boomerang against us women."

Religion in Russia has always had two sharply etched sides: scholarship and tolerance on one side, obscurantism that bordered on the anti-Semitic on the other. Both sides are reemerging fast.

For many liberal Russians, the perfect example of gentle faith is Dmitry Likhachev, an 84-year-old literary historian. A former inmate of the horrific Solovki camps -- remote island monasteries turned into a political prison in the early 1920s -- he has in a quiet way inherited some of the moral authority of Andrei D. Sakharov, the late physicist and Nobel peace laureate.

Likhachev is thought to be close to Raisa Gorbachev, the Soviet president's wife, and may have sparked the interest that she regularly shows in the newly restored Orthodox churches and monasteries.

The most obscurantist side of religion in recent Russian history is represented by Konstantin Pobedonostsev, tutor to the last czar, Nicholas II, and Over Procurator of the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Church.

Pobedonostsev was outstanding for his reactionary views in a deeply conservative age, the last decades of the 19th century. Yet his virulent attack on the press was republished last week in Literaturnaya Rossiya, a large-circulation weekly that regularly adopts a Russian nationalist and promilitary stance. The journal described him as "a major thinker, scholar and statesman," who sought to create a "stable and healthy society."

Even further to the right, the anti-Semitic organization Pamyat and its clones like to cloak themselves in religious and militarist phraseology. They have become actively involved in the effort to rebuild the Church of Christ the Savior, dynamited by Stalin in the mid-1930s and replaced by Moscow's biggest open-air swimming pool.

Other extremist organizations lobby for the canonization of Czar Nicholas II, executed in 1918. It was announced this week that a church would be built on the site where Nicholas and his family were killed.

One final aspect of the religious revival that galls believers and atheists alike is that religion has become positively trendy. Christening children is fashionable. And religion sells newspapers. The first copy of a new Moscow independent paper summed up the ideal perestroika-era recipe for boosting circulation. Its back page carried a picture of a bare-breasted woman, a sensational headline ("Gays in the Kremlin?") and a calendar of church events for the week. ◆

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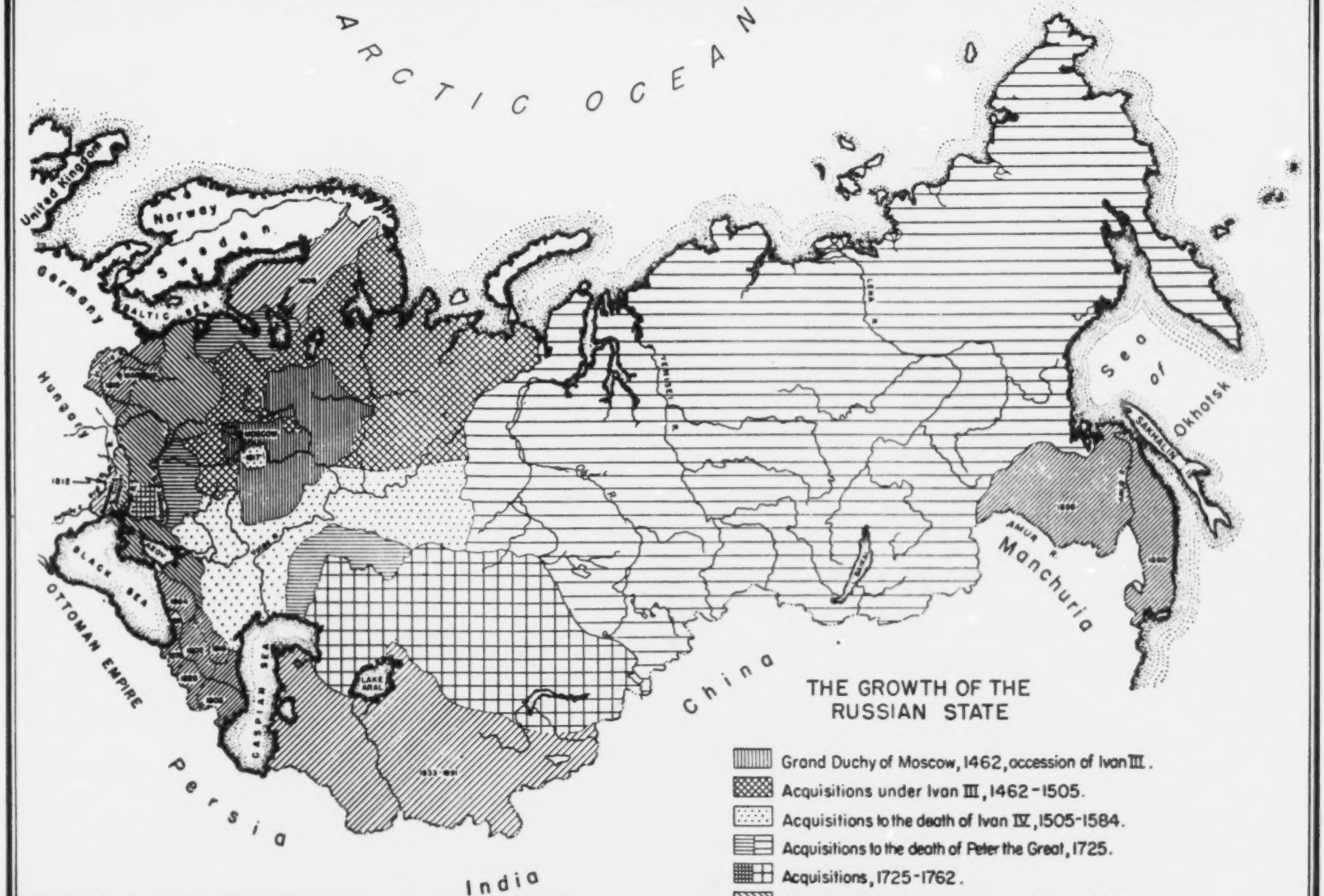
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

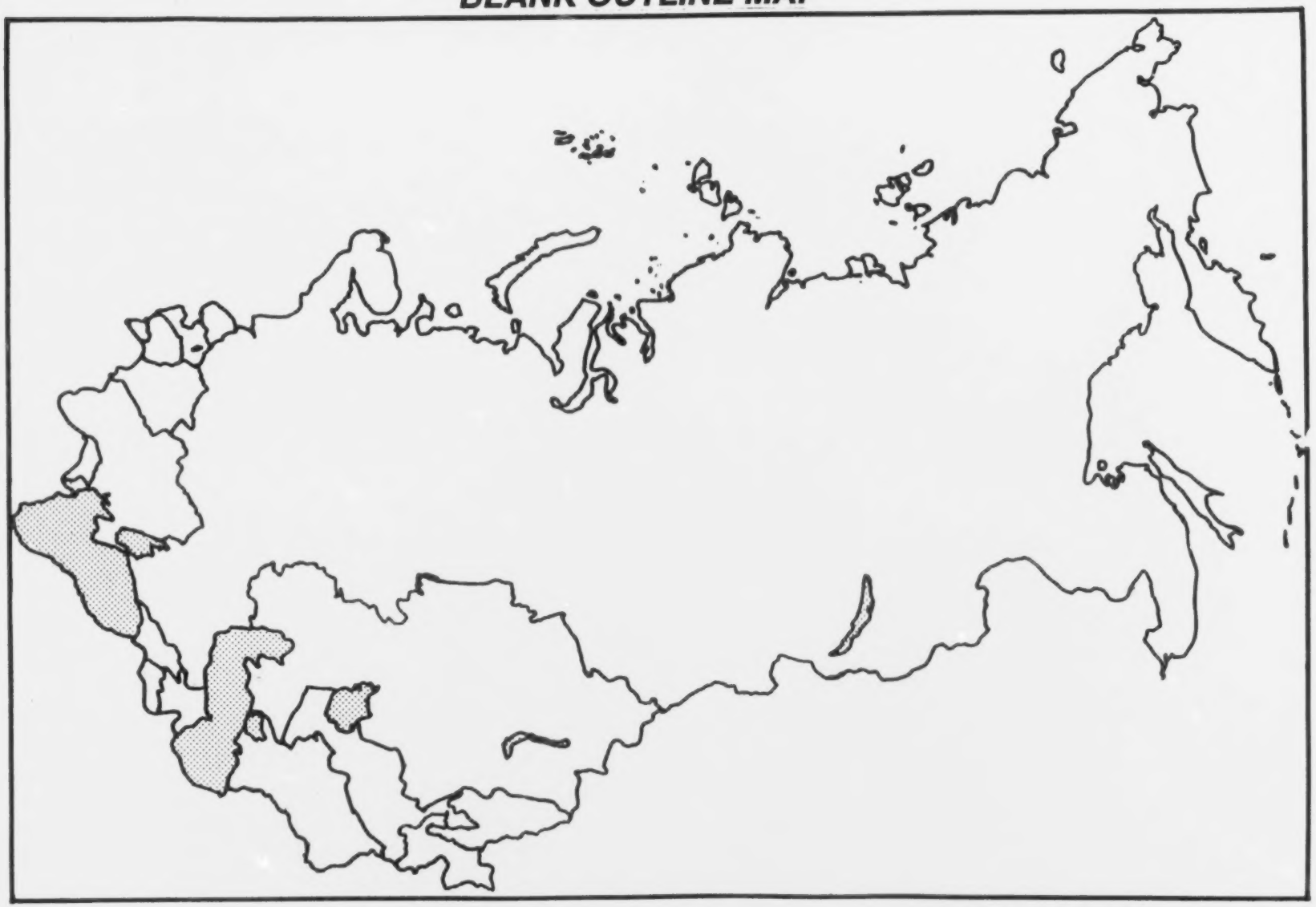
THE GROWTH OF THE RUSSIAN STATE, 1462-1914



The reader is reminded that as with many of the changes of land ownership/control in the world, each annexation/acquisition did not necessarily occur on a given date, but rather by a given date, after much ebb and flow of power.

Source: World Political Geography by G. Etzel Pearcy and Russell H. Fifield and Associates. Thomas Y. Crowell Co. New York. © 1948. 5th Printing May 1951. P. 85.

BLANK OUTLINE MAP



Based on map by U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.
January 1985. No scale of miles was provided.